



MACMILLAN AND CO., LIMITED

LONDON • BOMBAY • CALCUTTA  
MELBOURNE

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

NEW YORK • BOSTON • CHICAGO  
ATLANTA • SAN FRANCISCO

THE MACMILLAN CO. OF CANADA, LTD.

TORONTO



POEMS BY  
MATTHEW ARNOLD

*SELECTED AND EDITED*

BY

G. C. MACAULAY

FORMERLY FELLOW OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

MACMILLAN AND CO., LIMITED  
ST. MARTIN'S STREET, LONDON

1911



First Edition 1896.  
Reprinted 1898, 1902, 1910, 1911 (twice).

GLASGOW: PRINTED AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.  
BY ROBERT MACLEHOSE AND CO. LTD.



## PREFACE.

THIS volume of selections from the poems of Matthew Arnold is intended primarily as a subject for lessons on English Literature, and it is in some sense uniform with the annotated poems of Tennyson already published, though the notes here are much less full. There is too much thought, too much philosophy of life in Arnold's poems to make them profitable reading for the very young; but it is conceived that for both boys and girls in the higher forms of schools they are admirably suitable, and may serve both to cultivate taste and to awaken reflection.

In regard to the selection, some will perhaps criticise the exclusion of *Sohrab and Rustum*. About this I can only say that I sincerely regret it, but it was necessary from considerations of space to choose between this and *Balder Dead*, and it seems to me that the latter is more suited for the purpose.

The Introduction supplies an outline of the author's life, including a short bibliography of his poems, and then some general remarks on their qualities and characteristics. In these last I am conscious of having sometimes adopted the expressions of Mr. Hugh Walker,



whose *Greater Victorian Poets* has a sympathetic account of Matthew Arnold. In the Notes will be found further appreciation of particular poems, with illustration from the author's published letters and from other sources. As to the commentary, it is inevitable that in such cases the editor should seem to some readers too often to explain the obvious, and needlessly to paraphrase good verse into bad prose. He can only plead that he has endeavoured to be useful. Possibly also it may be thought that too much space has been given to the explanation of local allusions in *The Scholar-Gipsy* and in *Thyrsis*; but here it may be said that the information given is all derived from personal knowledge, and some of it at least will probably be interesting both to those who know and to those who do not know the locality.



# CONTENTS,

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION, . . . . .	ix
EARLY POEMS—	
Quiet Work, . . . . .	1
The Church of Brou —	
I. The Castle, . . . . .	2
II. The Church, . . . . .	5
III. The Tomb, . . . . .	7
✓ Requiescat, . . . . .	8
To a Gipsy Child by the Sea-shore, . . . . .	9
NARRATIVE POEMS—	
Balder Dead—	
I. Sending, . . . . .	12
II. Journey to the Dead, . . . . .	22
III. Funeral, . . . . .	30
Saint Brendan, . . . . .	46
The Neckan, . . . . .	49
✓ The Forsaken Merman, . . . . .	51
SONNETS—	
Austerity of Poetry, . . . . .	56
A Picture at Newstead, . . . . .	56
Worldly Place, . . . . .	57



	PAGE
The Better Part, . . . . .	57
The Good Shepherd with the Kid, . . . .	58
Monica's Last Prayer, . . . . .	59
LYRIC POEMS—	
The Strayed Reveller (part), . . . . .	60
Self-Deception, . . . . .	64
Dover Beach, . . . . .	65
The Lord's Messengers, . . . . .	66
The Youth of Nature, . . . . .	67
Palladium, . . . . .	71
Revolutions, . . . . .	72
Self-Dependence, . . . . .	73
Morality, . . . . .	74
Lines written in Kensington Gardens, . . . .	75
Cadmus and Harmonia, . . . . .	77
Apollo Musagetes, . . . . .	78
ELEGIAC POEMS—	
The Scholar-Gipsy, . . . . .	80
✓Thyrsis, . . . . .	87
Stanzas from Carnae, . . . . .	95
A Southern Night, . . . . .	96
✓Rugby Chapel, . . . . .	101
LATER POEMS—	
Geist's Grave, . . . . .	108
NOTES, . . . . .	111



## INTRODUCTION.

MATTHEW ARNOLD was the eldest son of Thomas Arnold. He was born at Laleham, near Staines, December 24th, 1822, and his father became head-master of Rugby in 1828. He was at school for a short time at Winchester, and then (1837-1841) at Rugby. He won a Balliol scholarship in 1840, and went into residence at Oxford in the autumn of 1841. As an undergraduate he was both distinguished and popular. He won the prize for English verse with a poem on 'Cromwell,' and though he did not read hard enough to obtain a first-class in the schools, he was elected a Fellow of Oriel in 1845. Here he became intimate with Clough, to whom he was much attached as a friend, though he does not seem to have cared much for his poetry. In 1847 he became private secretary to Lord Lansdowne, and in 1849 he published anonymously a volume of poems, *The Strayed Reveller and other Poems, by A.*, which had not a very wide circulation but was at once recognized by a cultivated few as much above the ordinary level. This indeed it might well be, for besides



*The Strayed Reveller* it contained *Mycerinus*, *The Forsaken Merchant*, *The Sick King in Bokhara*, the lines *To a Gipsy Child on the Sea-shore*, *The New Sirens*, and *Resignation*, not to mention other pieces of less note. The poet, in fact, appears in this volume almost completely developed. There may be found in it examples, and good examples, of all his poetical styles (for *The Forsaken Merchant* is more of an elegiac than a narrative poem), and we can clearly see in it the author's conceptions of life. The readers of it found "a sensibility and an inward experience intensely modern, expressed with a luminousness and a perfection of form that was purely Greek." In 1851 Arnold married, and about the same time he accepted an appointment as Inspector of Schools. In 1852 there appeared a second small volume, *Empedocles on Etna and other Poems*, by A., containing, besides *Empedocles*, *Tristram and Iscalt*, *Faded Leaves*, *The Youth of Nature*, *The Youth of Man*, *Morality*, *A Summer Night*, *The Buried Life*, *Lines Written in Kensington Gardens*, *Stanzas in Memory of the Author of "Obermann,"* and other smaller pieces. This volume was withdrawn, as the author says, "before fifty copies had been sold," apparently because he was dissatisfied with *Empedocles on Etna*; and in the next year, 1853, there appeared *Poems by Matthew Arnold*, which included many of the poems which had already appeared, and a few more, especially *Sohrab and Rustum* and *The Scholar-Gipsy*. In 1855 was published *Poems by Matthew Arnold: Second Series*, which contained *Balder Dead* and a fresh instalment of poems from the two anonymous volumes. Two years later appeared *Merope*, a drama on the model of a Greek tragedy.



In 1857 he was elected Professor of Poetry at Oxford, and was re-elected for a second term of five years in 1862. In 1859 he was sent as Commissioner to inquire into the state of elementary education in France, Germany, and Holland; and again in 1865 to report upon the provisions for secondary education in the same countries. Middle class education was, in his mind, the one thing needed above all others in England, and there is no doubt that by his work on these Commissions, and also by his reports as Inspector of Schools, he did great service to the cause of education generally.

In 1865 he published a volume of critical essays (*Essays in Criticism*), which were recognized as placing him in the first rank of literary critics.

Two years later appeared another volume of poetry, *New Poems by Matthew Arnold*, 1867. In this volume *Empedocles on Etna* was republished at the request of Robert Browning, and there was also included *Thyrsis*, *Stanzas from Cernae*, *A Southern Night*, *Rugby Chapel*, *Obermann Once More*, *Saint Brandan*, and other poems, including some excellent sonnets. After this he only occasionally wrote in verse, but he published several volumes of prose criticism on literary and religious subjects, the excellence of which has perhaps caused his poetry to be for the present less highly appreciated than it deserves.

A collected edition of his poems was first published in 1869 and again in 1877 and 1885, and finally "a new and complete edition" in one volume in '90. He died rather suddenly at Liverpool, on Saturday, April 15th, 1888.

Matthew Arnold is not a popular poet. He is too



severely classical; he is too reticent in the expression of emotion and too seriously reflective to attract any but the thoughtful reader. He is his own best critic, and has fewer faults and redundancies of style than any of the contemporary poets. His productions are polished gems, and he never loses the sense of proportion or the self-restraint which belongs to the artist. At the same time, his poems are full of his own personality; and of the various forms which he adopted, the lyric and the elegiac were the best suited to him. He had no aptitude for the dramatic form, and although some of his narrative poems are good, they hardly can be said to attain the level of the best of his other work. It has been justly said that he is perhaps the first of English elegiac poets. The mood of plaintive reflection exactly suits him. "He does not concentrate sorrow on the individual, but widens his view to human life in general. . . . Nowhere else is he so uniformly good."

Poetry, according to Arnold, is the "criticism of life," and the poet ought, therefore, to have a philosophy clearly thought out in his own mind, and underlying all his utterances. The philosophy of life which is contained in these poems is not unlike that of the ancient Stoics. All true happiness is from within, and to seek within his own bosom for an inward good, to possess his soul in peace, while practising resignation in regard to outward things, is all that the wise man can do. There is a light to be attained, fugitive indeed but gracious: there is a good which can be gained, but not by outward striving. The ~~turn of~~ <sup>turn of</sup> the world does not help to any end that is worth aiming at: the true soul of man dwells apart from the tumult, and this is the 'Palladium'



we are rather to rules our life; while it lasts we cannot wholly  
 of boundless supply the. And when it fails, fight as we will, we die."  
 only half fitted for the labours and the pleasures  
 and hence we can be satisfied fully with neither:

"We but dream we have our wish'd-for powers;  
 Ends we seek we never shall attain."

And yet, he argues, we must not allow ourselves to be  
 duped into the belief that we shall one day inherit an  
 existence in which our desires will be fully satisfied: if  
 our desires have so often eluded us here, this should teach  
 us to moderate our desires than to fly to dreams  
 of *Dover Be* moderate our desires than to fly to dreams  
 and gleams of bliss. The poet expresses his own philo-  
 sophy through the mouth of Empedocles in stanzas  
 far-off beauty to the strong influence which the philo-  
 sophy of Goethe had over him:

"Once read thy own breast right,  
 And then hast done with fears;  
 Man gets no other light,  
 Search he a thousand years.  
 Sink in thyself! there ask what ails thee, at that shrine!

"We would have inward peace,  
 Yet will not look within;  
 We would have misery cease,  
 Yet will not cease from sin;  
 We want all pleasant ends, but will use no harsh means.

"We do not what we ought,  
 What we ought not, we do,  
 And lean upon the thought  
 That chance will bring us through:  
 But our own acts, for good or ill, are mightier powers.



severely classical; he is too reticent in the expression of emotion and too seriously reflective to attract any but the thoughtful reader. He is his own best critic, and has fewer faults and redundancies of style than any of the contemporary poets. His productions are polished gems, and he never loses the sense of proportion or the self-restraint which belongs to the artist. At the same time, his poems are full of his own personality; and of the various forms which he adopted, the lyric and the elegiac were the best suited to him. He had no aptitude for the dramatic, which his

If we would have the calm of nature, we must be said to be poised and self-dependent, as the stars and of English demanding that other things outside ourselves on exactly yield us love or sympathy: on the

"Bounded by themselves, and unregardful of general-  
In what state God's other works may be,  
In their own tasks all their powers pouring:  
These attain the mighty life you see."

*Self-Dependence.*

And yet our life cannot be altogether like theirs, for in a certain sense Man must begin where Nature ends; the divine strife of duty is not hers, the earnestness of effort is not upon her brow, and yet it is in this that Man finds his highest hopes of good.

Matthew Arnold is a poet of Nature in the same sense as Wordsworth, and he has the same attitude of contemplation. Natural scenery impresses him vividly, and there is a truth and completeness about his pictures which can hardly be surpassed. At the same time he is influenced most by the peace, the



will rather to rules our life; while it lasts we cannot wholly

And when it fails, fight as we will, we die."

only half fitted for the labours and the pleasures  
and hence we can be satisfied fully with neither:

We but dream we have our wish'd-for powers;  
Ends we seek we never shall attain."

And yet, he argues, we must not allow ourselves to be  
duped into the belief that we shall one day inherit an  
existence in which, ~~in its lagoons, that no~~  
has ~~the~~ *Scholar-Gipsy* or looks out on the full tide  
of *Dover Beach*; it is amid the spent lights that quiver  
and gleam about the sea-caves that he imagines the  
human wife of his Merman to sit and listen to the  
far-off bells. And so also of sounds: he has ears rather  
for the 'tremulous cadence slow' of the retreating tide  
or for the quiet murmur of the 'Midland deep,' than  
for the advancing thunder and roar of the tempest.

Picturesqueness of description and of simile is a  
marked characteristic of Arnold's poetry, and as ex-  
amples we may note especially the successive scenes  
of *The Strayed Reveller*, the beautiful pictures in the  
concluding part of *The Church of Bron* and in *The*  
*Forsaken Merman*, as well as the truthfulness of the  
natural scenery in *Resignation*, in *The Scholar-Gipsy*,  
and in *Thyrsis*. Of *Thyrsis*, he says himself, "The  
images are all from actual observation," and this we  
may readily believe of most of the descriptions in his  
other poems. In the matter of similes the author is  
content with a resemblance of a general kind or in  
some particular point without that elaborate aptne



"Yet even when man forsakes  
 All sin,—is just, is pure,  
 Abandons all which makes  
 His welfare insecure,—  
 Other existences there are, that clash with ours.

"Streams will not curb their pride  
 The just man not to entomb,  
 Nor lightnings go aside  
 To give his virtues room ;  
 Nor is that wind less rough which blows a good man's hat I go."  
*Empedocles on Etna.*

If we would have the calm of nature, we must. It has  
 poised and self-dependent, as the stars and of English  
 demanding that other things outside ourselves exactly  
 yield us love or sympathy: on the

"Bounded by themselves, and unregardful  
 In what state God's other works may be,  
 In their own tasks all their powers pouring :  
 These attain the mighty life you see."

*Self-Dependence.*

And yet our life cannot be altogether like theirs, for  
 in a certain sense Man must begin where Nature ends ;  
 the divine strife of duty is not hers, the earnestness  
 of effort is not upon her brow, and yet it is in this  
 that Man finds his highest hopes of good.

Matthew Arnold is a poet of Nature in the same  
 sense as Wordsworth, and he has the same attitude  
 of contemplation. Natural scenery impresses him  
 vividly, and there is a truth and completeness about  
 his pictures which can hardly be surpassed. At the  
 same time he is influenced most by the peace, the



quiet working, and the comparative permanence of Nature, in contrast with the fitful turmoil and ceaseless change of human things. Subdued objects are his favourites, mist rather than brightness, moonlight rather than sunlight. It is in the grey of the misty morning that he makes us see the Tartar camp at the opening of *Sohrab and Rüstum*; in the moonlight that the princely pair in *The Church of Brou* are imagined to wake, that the poet traverses the silent streets of Cetto; and gazes again in later years on the calm Mediterranean-beyond its lagoons, that he thinks to begin the quest of the *Scholar-Gipsy* or looks out on the full tide of *Dover Beach*; it is amid the spent lights that quiver and gleam about the sea-caves that he imagines the human wife of his Merman to sit and listen to the far-off bells. And so also of sounds: he has ears rather for the 'tremulous cadence slow' of the retreating tide or for the quiet murmur of the 'Midland deep,' than for the advancing thunder and roar of the tempest.

Picturesqueness of description and of simile is a marked characteristic of Arnold's poetry, and as examples we may note especially the successive scenes of *The Strayed Reveller*, the beautiful pictures in the concluding part of *The Church of Brou* and in *The Forsaken Merman*, as well as the truthfulness of the natural scenery in *Resignation*, in *The Scholar-Gipsy*, and in *Thyrsis*. Of *Thyrsis*, he says himself, "The images are all from actual observation," and this we may readily believe of most of the descriptions in his other poems. In the matter of similes the author is content with a resemblance of a general kind or in some particular point without that elaborate aptne



of detail which is aimed at by some modern poets. His description of the scene introduced for comparison has often a Homeric simplicity, and the simile once conceived acquires for the poet an independent interest of its own, apart from its use for illustration. Take, for example, the simile of the diver in *Sohrah and Rustum*:

"And dear as the wet diver to the eyes  
Of his pale wife who waits and weeps on shore,  
By sandy Bahrein, in the Persian Gulf,  
Plunging all day in the blue waves, at night,  
Having made up his tale of precious pearls,  
Rejoins her in their hut upon the sands—  
So dear to the pale Persians Rustum came."

Here the resemblance is in one point only, the welcome to one whose coming relieves from fear, but there the comparison ceases; the fear is not of the same kind in the two cases and the circumstances are in no other way parallel, yet we have the picture in full. So in the simile of the eagle that has lost his mate, the resemblance is only in the one point of loss of which the sufferer is unconscious, yet the simile extends over some twenty lines and has a picturesqueness and pathos of its own, which is almost independent of the scene by which it is suggested. So also in *Bulder Deal*, Part II., l. 91 ff.,

"But as when cowherds in October drive  
Their kine across a snowy mountain-pass  
To winter-pasture on the southern side,  
And on the ridge a waggon chokes the way,  
Wedged in the snow; then painfully the hinds  
With goad and shouting urge their cattle past,  
Plunging through deep untrodden banks of snow



To right and left, and warm steam fills the air—  
So on the bridge that damsel block'd the way."

This surely is a more poetical use of simile than the method which aims at exact correspondence of detail.

But apart from the more fully worked-out passages of description, Arnold is often very felicitous in his condensed pictures, phrases which suggest a scene without completely describing it, as in *The Scholar-Gipsy*,

"those wide fields of breezy grass,  
Where black-wing'd swallows haunt the glittering Thames";

in *Thyrsis*,

"And that sweet city with her dreaming spires";

in *Dover Beach*,

"down the vast edges drear  
And naked shingles of the world."

Often, too, he expresses a pregnant thought in language which impresses it on the mind and gives it currency on the tongue, as in *Morality*,

"tasks in hours of insight will'd  
Can be through hours of gloom fulfill'd,"

or the characteristic maxim, repeated so often in various forms,

"The aids to noble life are all within,"

or the prayer,

"Calm, calm me more! nor let me die  
Before I have begun to live."



The chief criticism which is to be made upon his poetical performance is that it is not always sufficiently spontaneous. He is not one of those who sing because they must. Often he is more like one who has thought out his thoughts first and then set himself deliberately to give them a poetical form, than one to whom verse is the most natural vehicle of expression. The exceptions are chiefly to be found in such lyrics as *The Strayed Reveller*, where he is directly under the influence of the Greek spirit, and in the best of the elegies—*The Scholar-Gipsy*, *Thyrsis*, *A Southern Night*, and *Rugby Chapel*. He probably at last decided for himself that prose was the form of expression most suited to his genius, and in the last twenty years of his life he wrote only a few occasional poems. Closely connected with this is the want of complete harmony in his verse. In short, with all his poetical merits, we cannot place Matthew Arnold among the few greatest masters of English verse. Nevertheless, he has his own high qualities as a poet: his thought is interesting and elevated, his language is dignified, and there is a special distinction about his style which suggests a classical model, even where none perhaps was directly before his mind. Both as a poet and as a prose writer he has bequeathed to the English race things which it will not willingly allow to die.



## POEMS BY MATTHEW ARNOLD.

### EARLY POEMS.

#### QUIET WORK.

ONE lesson, Nature, let me learn of thee,  
One lesson which in every wind is blown,  
One lesson of two duties kept at one  
Though' the loud world proclaim their enmity—

Of toil unsever'd from tranquillity !  
Of labour, that in lasting fruit outgrows  
Far noisier schemes, accomplish'd in repose,  
Too great for haste, too high for rivalry !

Yes, while on earth a thousand discords ring,  
Man's fitful uproar mingling with his toil,  
Still do thy sleepless ministers move on,

10

Their glorious tasks in silence perfecting ;  
Still working, blaming still our vain turmoil,  
Labourers that shall not fail, when man is gone.



## THE CHURCH OF BROU.

## I.

## The Castle.

Down the Savoy valleys sounding,  
 Echoing round this castle old,  
 'Mid the distant mountain-chalets  
 Hark ! what bell for church is toll'd ?

In the bright October morning  
 Savoy's Duke had left his bride.  
 From the castle, past the drawbridge,  
 Flow'd the hunters' merry tide.

Steeds are neighing, gallants glittering ;  
 Gay, her smiling lord to greet,  
 From her mullion'd chamber-casement  
 Smiles the Duchess Marguerite.

10

From Vienna, by the Danube,  
 Here she came, a bride, in spring.  
 Now the autumn crisps the forest ;  
 Hunters gather, bugles ring.

Hounds are pulling, prickers swearing,  
 Horses fret, and boar-spears glance.  
 Off !—They sweep the marshy forests,  
 Westward, on the side of France.

20

Hark ! the game's on foot ; they scatter !—  
 Down the forest-ridings lone,  
 Furious, single horsemen gallop—  
 Hark ! a shout—a crash—a groan !



Pale and breathless, came the hunters ;  
 On the turf dead lies the boar—  
 God ! the Duke lies stretch'd beside him,  
 Senseless, weltering in his gore.

In the dull October evening,  
 Down the leaf-strewn forest-road,  
 To the castle, past the drawbridge,  
 Came the hunters with their load.

30

In the hall, with sconces blazing,  
 Ladies waiting round her seat,  
 Clothed in smiles, beneath the dais  
 Sate the Duchess Marguerite.

Hark ! below the gates unbarring !  
 Tramp of men and quick commands !  
 "—'Tis my lord come back from hunting—"  
 And the Duchess claps her hands.

40

Slow and tired, came the hunters—  
 Stopp'd in darkness in the court.  
 "—Ho, this way, ye laggard hunters !  
 To the hall ! What sport ? What sport ?"

Slow they enter'd with their master ;  
 In the hall they laid him down.  
 On his coat were leaves and blood-stains,  
 On his brow an angry frown.

Dead her princely youthful husband  
 Lay before his youthful wife,  
 Bloody, 'neath the flaring sconces—  
 And the sight froze all her life.

50

In Vienna, by the Danube,  
 Kings hold revel, gallants meet.  
 Gay of old amid the gayest  
 Was the Duchess Marguerite.



In Vienna, by the Danube,  
 Feast and dance her youth beguiled.  
 Till that hour she never sorrow'd ;  
 But from then she never smiled.

60

'Mid the Savoy mountain valleys  
 Far from town or haunt of man,  
 Stands a lonely church, unfinish'd,  
 Which the Duchess Maud began ;

Old, that Duchess stern began it,  
 In gray age, with palsied hands ;  
 But she died while it was building,  
 And the Church unfinish'd stands—

Stands as erst the builders left it,  
 When she sank into her grave ;  
 Mountain greensward paves the chancel.  
 Harebells flower in the nave.

70

"—In my castle all is sorrow,"  
 Said the Duchess Marguerite then ;  
 "Guide me, some one, to the mountain !  
 We will build the Church again."—

Sandall'd palmers, faring homeward,  
 Austrian knights from Syria came.  
 "—Austrian wanderers bring, O warders !  
 Homage to your Austrian Dame."—

80

From the gate the warders answer'd :  
 "—Gone, O knights, is she you knew !  
 Dead our Duke, and gone his Duchess ;  
 Seek her at the Church of Brou !"—

Austrian knights and march-worn palmers  
 Climb the winding mountain-way—  
 Reach the valley, where the Fabric  
 Rises higher day by day.



Stones are sawing, hammers ringing ;  
 On the work the bright sun shines,  
 90  
 In the Savoy mountain-meadows,  
 By the stream, below the pines.

On her palfrey white the Duchess  
 Sate and watch'd her working train—  
 Flemish carvers, Lombard gilders,  
 German masons, smiths from Spain.

Clad in black, on her white palfrey,  
 Her old architect beside—  
 There they found her in the mountains,  
 100  
 Morn and noon and eventide.

There she sate, and watch'd the builders,  
 Till the Church was roof'd and done.  
 Last of all, the builders rear'd her  
 In the nave a tomb of stone.

On the tomb two forms they sculptured,  
 Lifelike in the marble pale—  
 One, the Duke in helm and armour ;  
 One, the Duchess in her veil.

Round the tomb the carved stone fretwork  
 Was at Easter-tide put on.  
 110  
 Then the Duchess closed her labours ;  
 And she died at the St. John.

## II.

### The Church.

Upon the glistening leaden roof  
 Of the new Pile, the sunlight shines ;  
 The stream goes leaping by.  
 The hills are clothed with pines sun-proof ;



Mid bright green fields, below the pines  
 Stands the Church on high.  
 What Church is this, from men aloof?—  
 'Tis the Church of Brou.

At sunrise, from their dewy lair  
 Crossing the stream, the kine are seen 10  
 Round the wall to stray—  
 The churchyard wall that clips the square  
 Of open hill-sward fresh and green  
 Where last year they lay.  
 But all things now are order'd fair  
 Round the Church of Brou.

On Sundays, at the matin-chime,  
 The Alpine peasants, two and three.  
 Climb up here to pray ;  
 Burghers and dames, at summer's prime, 20  
 Ride out to church from Chambery,  
 Dight with mantles gay.  
 But else it is a lonely time  
 Round the Church of Brou.

On Sundays, too, a priest doth come  
 From the wall'd town beyond the pass.  
 Down the mountain-way ;  
 And then you hear the organ's hum.  
 You hear the white-robed priest say mass,  
 And the people pray. 30  
 But else the woods and fields are dumb  
 Round the Church of Brou.

And after church, when mass is done,  
 The people to the nave repair  
 Round the tomb to stray ;  
 And marvel at the Forms of stone.



And praise the chisel'd broideries rare—  
 Then they drop away.  
 The princely Pair are left alone  
 In the Church of Brou.

40

## III.

## The Tomb.

So rest, for ever rest, O princely Pair !  
 In your high church, 'mid the still mountain-air,  
 Where horn, and hound, and vassals, never come.  
 Only the blessed Saints are smiling dumb,  
 From the rich painted windows of the nave,  
 On aisle, and transept, and your marble grave ;  
 Where thou, young Prince ! shalt never more arise  
 From the fringed mattress where thy Duchess lies,  
 On autumn-mornings, when the bugle sounds,  
 And ride across the drawbridge with thy hounds, 10  
 To hunt the boar in the crisp woods till eve ;  
 And thou, O Princess ! shalt no more receive,  
 Thou and thy ladies, in the hall of state,  
 The jaded hunters with their bloody freight,  
 Coming benighted to the castle-gate.

So sleep, for ever sleep, O marble Pair !  
 Or, if ye wake, let it be then, when fair  
 On the carved western front a flood of light  
 Streams from the setting sun, and colours bright  
 Prophets, transfigured Saints, and Martyrs brave, 20  
 In the vast western window of the nave ;  
 And on the pavement round the Tomb there glints  
 A chequer-work of glowing sapphire-tints,  
 And amethyst, and ruby—then unclose  
 Your eyelids on the stone where ye repose,  
 And from your broider'd pillows lift your heads,  
 And rise upon your cold white marble beds ;



And, looking down on the warm rosy tints,  
 Which chequer, at your feet, the illumined flints,  
 Say: *What is this? we are in bliss—forgiven—*  
*Behold the pavement of the courts of Heaven!*  
 Or let it be on autumn nights, when rain  
 Doth rustlingly above your heads complain  
 On the smooth leaden roof, and on the walls  
 Shedding her pensive light at intervals  
 The moon through the clove-story windows shines,  
 And the wind washes through the mountain-pines  
 Then, gazing up 'mid the dim pillars high,  
 The foliaged marble forest where ye lie,  
*Hush, ye will say, it is eternity!*  
*This is the glimmering verge of Heaven, and these*  
*The columns of the heavenly palaces!*  
 And, in the sweeping of the wind, your ear  
 The passage of the Angels' wings will hear,  
 And on the lichen-crustled leads above  
 The rustle of the eternal rain of love.

30

40

## REQUIESCAT.

STREW on her roses, roses,  
 And never a spray of yew!  
 In quiet she reposes;  
 Ah, would that I did too!

Her mirth the world required;  
 She bathed it in smiles of glee.  
 But her heart was tired, tired,  
 And now they let her be.

Her life was turning, turning,  
 In mazes of heat and sound,  
 But for peace her soul was yearning,  
 And now peace laps her round.

10



Her cabin'd, ample spirit,  
 It flutter'd and fail'd for breath.  
 To-night it doth inherit  
 The vasty hall of death.

## TO A GIPSY CHILD BY THE SEA-SHORE.

DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN.

Who taught this pleading to unpractised eyes ?  
 Who hid such import in an infant's gloom ?  
 Who lent thee, child, this meditative guise ?  
 Who mass'd, round that slight brow, these clouds of doom ?

Lo ! sails that gleam a moment and are gone ;  
 The swinging waters, and the cluster'd pier.  
 Not idly Earth and Ocean labour on,  
 Nor idly do these sea-birds hover near.

But thou, whom superfluity of joy  
 Wafts not from thine own thoughts, nor longings vain, 10  
 Nor weariness, the full-fed soul's annoy—  
 Remaining in thy hunger and thy pain ;

Thou, drugging pain by patience ; half averse  
 From thine own mother's breast, that knows not thee ;  
 With eyes which sought thine eyes thou didst converse,  
 And that soul-searching vision fell on me.

Glooms that go deep as thine I have not known :  
 Moods of fantastic sadness, nothing worth.  
 Thy sorrow and thy calmness are thine own :  
 Glooms that enhance and glorify this earth. 20

What mood wears like complexion to thy woe ?  
 His, who in mountain glens, at noon of day,  
 Sits rapt, and hears the battle break below ?  
 —Ah ! thine was not the shelter, but the fray.



Some exile's, mindful how the past was glad ?  
Some angel's, in an alien planet born ?  
—No exile's dream was ever half so sad,  
Nor any angel's sorrow so forlorn.

Is the calm thine of stoic souls, who weigh  
Life well, and find it wanting, nor deplore ;  
But in disdainful silence turn away,  
Stand mute, self-centred, stern, and dream no more ;

Or do I wait, to hear some gray-hair'd king  
Unravel all his many-colour'd lore ;  
Whose mind hath known all arts of governing,  
Mused much, loved life a little, loathed it more ?

Down the pale cheek long lines of shadow slope,  
Which years, and curious thought, and suffering give.  
—Thou hast foreknown the vanity of hope,  
Foreseen thy harvest—yet proceed'st to live.

O meek anticipant of that sure pain  
Whose sureness gray-hair'd scholars hardly learn !  
What wonder shall time breed, to swell thy strain ?  
What heavens, what earth, what sun shalt thou discern ?

Ere the long night, whose stillness brooks no star,  
Match that funereal aspect with her pall,  
I think, thou wilt have fathom'd life too far,  
Have known too much—or else forgotten all.

The Guide of our dark steps a triple veil  
Betwixt our senses and our sorrow keeps ;  
Hath sown with cloudless passages the tale  
Of grief, and eased us with a thousand sleeps.

Ah ! not the nectarous poppy lovers use,  
Not daily labour's dull, Lethæan spring,  
Oblivion in lost angels can infuse  
Of the soil'd glory, and the trailing wing.



And though thou glean, what strenuous gleaners may,  
In the throng'd fields where winning comes by strife ;  
And though the just sun gild, as mortals pray,  
Some reaches of thy storm-vext stream of life ;

60

Though that blank sunshine blind thee ; though the cloud  
That sever'd the world's march and thine, be gone ;  
Though ease dulls grace, and Wisdom be too proud  
To halve a lodging that was all her own—

Once, ere the day decline, thou shalt discern,  
Oh once, ere night, in thy success, thy chain !  
Ere the long evening close, thou shalt return,  
And wear this majesty of grief again.



## NARRATIVE POEMS.

### BALDER DEAD.

#### I.

#### *Sending.*

So on the floor lay Balder dead ; and round  
Lay thickly strewn swords, axes, darts, and spears,  
Which all the Gods in sport had idly thrown  
At Balder, whom no weapon pierced or clove ;  
But in his breast stood fixt the fatal bough  
Of mistletoe, which Lok the Accuser gave  
To Hoder, and unwitting Hoder threw—  
'Gainst that alone had Balder's life no charm.

And all the Gods and all the Heroes came,  
And stood round Balder on the bloody floor,  
Weeping and wailing ; and Valhalla rang  
Up to its golden roof with sobs and cries ;  
And on the tables stood the untasted meats,  
And in the horns and gold-rimm'd skulls the wine.  
And now would night have fall'n, and found them yet  
Wailing ; but otherwise was Odin's will.  
And thus the Father of the ages spake :—

“ Enough of tears, ye Gods, enough of wail !  
Not to lament in was Valhalla made.  
If any here might weep for Balder's death.

19

20



I most might weep, his father ; such a son  
 I lose to-day, so bright, so loved a God,  
 But he has met that doom, which long ago  
 The Nornies, when his mother bare him, spun,  
 And fate set seal that so his end must be.  
 Balder has met his death, and ye survive—  
 Weep him an hour, but what can grief avail ?  
 For ye yourselves, ye Gods, shall meet your doom,  
 All ye who hear me, and inhabit Heaven,  
 And I too, Odin too, the Lord of all.

But ours we shall not meet, when that day comes,  
 With women's tears and weak complaining cries—  
 Why should we meet another's portion so ?  
 Rather it fits you, having wept your hour,  
 With cold dry eyes, and hearts composed and stern,  
 To live, as erst, your daily life in Heaven.  
 By me shall vengeance on the murderer Lok,  
 The foe, the accuser, whom, though Gods, we hate,  
 Be strictly cared for, in the appointed day.  
 Meanwhile, to-morrow, when the morning dawns,  
 Bring wood to the seashore to Balder's ship,  
 And on the deck build high a funeral-pile,  
 And on the top lay Balder's corpse, and put  
 Fire to the wood, and send him out to sea  
 To burn ; for that is what the dead desire."

30

40

So spake the King of Gods, and straightway rose,  
 And mounted his horse Sleipner, whom he rode ;  
 And from the hall of Heaven he rode away  
 To Lidskialf, and sate upon his throne,  
 The mount, from whence his eye surveys the world.

And far from Heaven he turn'd his shining orbs  
 To look on Midgard, and the earth, and men.  
 And on the conjuring Lapps he bent his gaze  
 Whom antler'd reindeer pull over the snow ;  
 And on the Finns, the gentlest of mankind,  
 Fair men, who live in holes under the ground ;

50



Nor did he look once more to Ida's plain,  
Nor tow'rd Valhalla, and the sorrowing Gods ;  
For well he knew the Gods would heed his word,  
And cease to mourn, and think of Balder's pyre.

60

But in Valhalla all the Gods went back  
From around Balder, all the Heroes went ;  
And left his body stretch'd upon the floor.  
And on their golden chairs they sate again,  
Beside the tables, in the hall of Heaven ;  
And before each the cooks who served them placed  
New messes of the boar Serimner's flesh,  
And the Valkyries crown'd their horns with mead.  
So they, with pent-up hearts and tearless eyes,  
Wailing no more, in silence ate and drank,  
While twilight fell, and sacred night came on.

70

But the blind Hoder left the feasting Gods  
In Odin's hall, and went through Asgard streets,  
And past the haven where the Gods have moor'd  
Their ships, and through the gate, beyond the wall ;  
Though sightless, yet his own mind led the God.  
Down to the margin of the roaring sea  
He came, and sadly went along the sand,  
Between the waves and black o'erhanging cliffs  
Where in and out the screaming seafowl fly ;  
Until he came to where a gully breaks  
Through the cliff-wall, and a fresh stream runs down  
From the high moors behind, and meets the sea.  
Thers, in the glen, Fensaler stands, the house  
Of Frea, honour'd mother of the Gods,  
And shows its lighted windows to the main.  
There he went up, and pass'd the open doors ;  
And in the hall he found those women old,  
The prophetesses, who by rite eterne  
On Frea's hearth feed high the sacred fire  
Both night and day ; and by the inner wall  
Upon her golden chair the Mother sate,

80

90



With folded hands, revolving things to come,  
To her drew Hoder near, and spake, and said :—

“Mother, a child of bale thou bar’st in me !  
For, first, thou barest me with blinded eyes,  
Sightless and helpless, wandering weak in Heaven ;  
And, after that, of ignorant witless mind  
Thou barest me, and unforeseeing soul ;  
That I alone must take the branch from Lok,  
The foe, the accuser, whom, though Gods, we hate,  
And cast it at the dear-loved Balder’s breast  
At whom the Gods in sport their weapons threw—  
’Gainst that alone had Balder’s life no charm.  
Now therefore what to attempt, or whither fly,  
For who will bear my hateful sight in Heaven ?  
Can I, O mother, bring them Balder back ?  
Or—for thou know’st the fates, and things allow’d—  
Can I with Hela’s power a compact strike,  
And make exchange, and give my life for his ?”

100

110

He spoke : the mother of the Gods replied :—  
“Hoder, ill-fated, child of bale, my son,  
Sightless in soul and eye, what words are these ?  
That one, long portion’d with his doom of death,  
Should change his lot, and fill another’s life,  
And Hela yield to this, and let him go !  
On Balder Death hath laid her hand, not thee ;  
Nor doth she count this life a price for that.  
For many Gods in Heaven, not thou alone,  
Would freely die to purchase Balder back,  
And wend themselves to Hela’s gloomy realm.  
For not so gladsome is that life in Heaven  
Which Gods and heroes lead, in feast and fray,  
Waiting the darkness of the final times,  
That one should grudge its loss for Balder’s sake,  
Balder their joy, so bright, so loved a God.  
But fate withstands, and laws forbid this way.  
Yet in my secret mind one way I know,

120



Nor do I judge if it shall win or fail ;  
But much must still be tried, which shall but fail." 130

And the blind Hoder answer'd her, and said :—  
" What way is this, O mother, that thou show'st ?  
Is it a matter which a God might try ?"

And straight the mother of the Gods replied :—  
" There is a road which leads to Hela's realm,  
Untrodden, lonely, far from light and Heaven.  
Who goes that way must take no other horse  
To ride, but Sleipner, Odin's horse, alone:  
Nor must he choose that common path of Gods  
Which every day they come and go in Heaven, 140  
O'er the bridge Bifrost, where is Heimdall's watch,  
Past Midgard fortress, down to earth and men.  
But he must tread a dark untravell'd road  
Which branches from the north of Heaven, and ride  
Nine days, nine nights, toward the northern ice,  
Through valleys deep-eugulph'd, with roaring streams,  
And he will reach on the tenth morn a bridge  
Which spans with golden arches Giall's stream,  
Not Bifrost, but that bridge a damsel keeps,  
Who tells the passing-troops of dead their way 150  
To the low shore of ghosts, and Hela's realm.  
And she will bid him northward steer his course.  
Then he will journey through no lighted land,  
Nor see the sun arise, nor see it set ;  
But he must ever watch the northern Bear,  
Who from her frozen height with jealous eye  
Confronts the Dog and Hunter in the south.  
And is alone not dipt in Ocean's stream.  
And straight he will come down to Ocean's strand—  
Ocean, whose watery ring enfolds the world, 160  
And on whose marge the ancient giants dwell.  
But he will reach its unknown northern shore,  
Far, far beyond the outmost giant's home,  
At the chink'd fields of ice, the waste of snow.



And he must fare across the dismal ice  
 Northward, until he meets a stretching wall  
 Barring his way, and in the wall a grate.  
 But then he must dismount, and on the ice  
 Tighten the girths of Sleipner, Odin's horse,  
 And make him leap the grate, and come within. 170  
 And he will see stretch round him Hela's realm,  
 The plains of Niflheim, where dwell the dead,  
 And hear the roaring of the streams of Hell.  
 And he will see the feeble, shadowy tribes,  
 And Balder sitting crown'd, and Hela's throne.  
 Then must he not regard the wailful ghosts  
 Who all will flit, like eddying leaves, around ;  
 But he must straight accost their solemn queen,  
 And pay her homage, and entreat with prayers,  
 Telling her all that grief they have in Heaven 180  
 For Balder, whom she holds by right below ;  
 If haply he may melt her heart with words,  
 And make her yield, and give him Balder back."

She spoke ; but Hoder answer'd her and said :—  
 "Mother, a dreadful way is this thou show'st ;  
 No journey for a sightless God to go !"

And straight the mother of the Gods replied :—  
 "Therefore thyself thou shalt not go, my son.  
 But he whom first thou meetest when thou com'st  
 To Asgard, and declar'st this hidden way, 190  
 Shall go ; and I will be his guide unseen."

She spoke, and on her face let fall her veil,  
 And bow'd her head, and sate with folded hands,  
 But at the central hearth those women old,  
 Who while the Mother spake had ceased their toil,  
 Began again to heap the sacred fire.  
 And Hoder turn'd, and left his mother's house,  
 Fensaler, whose lit windows look to sea ;  
 And came again down to the roaring waves,  
 And back along the beach to Asgard went, 200



Pondering on that which Frea said should be.

But night came down, and darken'd Asgard streets :  
Then from their loathéd feasts the Gods arose,  
And lighted torches, and took up the corpse  
Of Balder from the floor of Odin's hall,  
And laid it on a bier, and bare him home  
Through the fast-darkening streets to his own house,  
Bleidablik, on whose columns Balder graved  
The enchantments that recall the dead to life.  
For wise he was, and many curious arts, 210  
Postures of runes, and healing herbs he knew ;  
Unhappy ! but that art he did not know,  
To keep his own life safe, and see the sun.  
There to his hall the Gods brought Balder home,  
And each bespake him as he laid him down :—

“Would that ourselves, O Balder, we were borne  
Home to our halls, with torchlight, by our kin,  
So thou might'st live, and still delight the Gods !”

They spake ; and each went home to his own house.

But there was one, the first of all the Gods 220  
For speed, and Hermod was his name in Heaven ;  
Most fleet he was, but now he went the last,  
Heavy in heart for Balder, to his house,  
Which he in Asgard built him, there to dwell,  
Against the harbour, by the city-wall.

Him the blind Hoder met, as he came up  
From the sea cityward, and knew his step ;  
Nor yet could Hermod see his brother's face,  
For it grew dark ; but Hoder touch'd his arm.

And as a spray of honeysuckle flowers 230

Brushes across a tired traveller's face  
Who shuffles through the deep dew-moisten'd dust,  
On a May evening, in the darken'd lanes,  
And starts him, that he thinks a ghost went by—  
So Hoder brush'd by Hermod's side, and said :—

“Take Sleipner, Hermod, and set forth with dawn



To Hela's kingdom, to ask Balder back ;  
And they shall be thy guides, who have the power."

He spake, and brush'd soft by, and disappeared.

And Hermod gazed into the night, and said :—

240

" Who is it utters through the dark his hest  
So quickly, and will wait for no reply ?

The voice was like the unhappy Hoder's voice.

Howbeit I will see, and do his hest ;

For there rang note divine in that command."

So speaking, the fleet-footed Hermod came  
Home, and lay down to sleep in his own house ;

And all the Gods lay down in their own homes.

And Hoder too came home, distraught with grief,

Loathing to meet, at dawn, the other Gods ;

250

And he went in, and shut the door, and fixt

His sword upright, and fell on it, and died.

But from the hill of Lidskialf Odin rose,

The throne, from which his eye surveys the world ;

And mounted Sleipner, and in darkness rode

To Asgard. And the stars came out in heaven,

High over Asgard, to light home the King.

But fiercely Odin gallop'd, moved in heart ;

And swift to Asgard, to the gate, he came.

And terribly the hoofs of Sleipner rang

260

Along the flinty floor of Asgard streets,

And the Gods trembled on their golden beds

Hearing the wrathful Father coming home—

For dread, for like a whirlwind, Odin came.

And to Valhalla's gate he rode, and left

Sleipner ; and Sleipner went to his own stall ;

And in Valhalla Odin laid him down.

But in Breidablik, Nanna, Balder's wife,

Came with the Goddesses who wrought her will,

And stood by Balder lying on his bier.

270

And at his head and feet she station'd Scalds

Who in their lives were famous for their song ;



These o'er the corpse intoned a plaintive strain,  
 A dirge—and Nanna and her train replied.  
 And far into the night they wail'd their dirge.  
 But when their souls were satisfied with wail,  
 They went, and laid them down, and Nanna went  
 Into an upper chamber, and lay down ;  
 And Frea seal'd her tired lids with sleep.

And 'twas when night is bordering hard on dawn, 280  
 When air is chilliest, and the stars sunk low ;  
 Then Balder's spirit through the gloom drew near,  
 In garb, in form, in feature as he was,  
 Alive ; and still the rays were round his head  
 Which were his glorious mark in Heaven ; he stood  
 Over against the curtain of the bed,  
 And gazed on Nanna as she slept, and spake :—

“ Poor lamb, thou sleepest, and forgett'st thy woe !  
 Tears stand upon the lashes of thine eyes,  
 Tears wet the pillow by thy cheek ; but thou, 290  
 Like a young child, hast cried thyself to sleep.  
 Sleep on ; I watch thee, and am here to aid.  
 Alive I kept not far from thee, dear soul !  
 Neither do I neglect thee now, though dead.  
 For with to-morrow's dawn the Gods prepare  
 To gather wood, and build a funeral-pile  
 Upon my ship, and burn my corpse with fire,  
 That sad, sole honour of the dead ; and thee  
 They think to burn, and all my choicest wealth,  
 With me, for thus ordains the common rite. 300  
 But it shall not be so ; but mild, but swift,  
 But painless shall a stroke from Frea come,  
 To cut thy thread of life, and free thy soul,  
 And they shall burn thy corpse with mine, not thee.  
 And well I know that by no stroke of death,  
 Tardy or swift, would'st thou be loath to die,  
 So it restored thee, Nanna, to my side,  
 Whom thou so well hast loved ; but I can smooth



Thy way, and this, at least, my prayers avail.  
 Yes, and I fain would altogether ward 310  
 Death from thy head, and with the Gods in Heaven  
 Prolong thy life, though not by thee desired—  
 But right hars this, not only thy desire:  
 Yet dreary, Nauna, is the life they lead  
 In that dim world, in Hela's mouldering realm ;  
 And doleful are the ghosts, the troops of dead,  
 Whom Hela with austere control presides.  
 For of the race of Gods is no one there,  
 Save me alone, and Hela, solemn queen ;  
 And all the nobler souls of mortal men 320  
 On battle-field have met their death, and now  
 Feast in Valhalla, in my father's hall ;  
 Only the inglorious sort are there below,  
 The old, the cowards, and the weak are there—  
 Men spent by sickness, or obscure decay.  
 But even there, O Nauna, we might find  
 Some solace in each other's look and speech,  
 Wandering together through that gloomy world,  
 And talking of the life we led in Heaven,  
 While we yet lived, among the other Gods." 330  
 He spake, and straight his lineaments began  
 To fade ; and Nauna in her sleep stretch'd out  
 Her arms towards him with a cry—but he  
 Mournfully shook his head, and disappear'd.  
 And as the woodman sees a little smoke  
 Hang in the air, afield, and disappear,  
 So Balder faded in the night away.  
 And Nauna on her bed sank back ; but then  
 Free, the mother of the Gods, with stroke  
 Painless and swift, set free her airy soul, 340  
 Which took, on Balder's track, the way below ;  
 And instantly the sacred morn appear'd.



## II.

*Journey to the Dead.*

FORTH from the east, up the ascent of Heaven,  
 Day drove his courser with the shining mane ;  
 And in Valhalla, from his gable-perch,  
 The golden-crested cock began to crow.  
 Hereafter, in the blackest dead of night,  
 With shrill and dismal cries that bird shall crow,  
 Warning the Gods that foes draw nigh to Heaven ;  
 But now he crew at dawn, a cheerful note,  
 To wake the Gods and Heroes to their tasks.  
 And all the Gods, and all the Heroes, woke. 10  
 And from their beds the Heroes rose, and donn'd  
 Their arms, and led their horses from the stall,  
 And mounted them, and in Valhalla's court  
 Were ranged ; and then the daily fray began.  
 And all day long they there are hack'd and hewn,  
 'Mid dust, and groans, and limbs lopp'd off, and blood ;  
 But all at night return to Odin's hall,  
 Woundless and fresh ; such lot is theirs in Heaven.  
 And the Valkyries on their steeds went forth  
 Tow'rd earth and fights of men ; and at their side 20  
 Skulda, the youngest of the Nornies, rode ;  
 And over Bifrost, where is Heimdall's watch,  
 Past Midgard fortress, down to earth they came ;  
 There through some battle-field, where men fall fast,  
 Their horses fetlock-deep in blood, they ride,  
 And pick the bravest warriors out for death,  
 Whom they bring back with them at night to Heaven  
 To glad the Gods, and feast in Odin's hall.  
 But the Gods went not now, as otherwhile,  
 Into the tilt-yard, where the Heroes fought, 30  
 To feast their eyes with looking on the fray ;  
 Nor did they to their judgment-place repair



By the ash Igdrasil, in Ida's plain,  
 Where they hold council, and give laws for men.  
 But they went, Odin first, the rest behind,  
 To the hall Gladheim, which is built of gold ;  
 Where are in circle ranged twelve golden chairs,  
 And in the midst one higher, Odin's throne.  
 There all the Gods in silence sate them down ;  
 And thus the Father of the ages spake :—

40

“ Go quickly, Gods, bring wood to the seashore,  
 With all, which it beseems the dead to have,  
 And make a funeral-pile on Balder's ship ;  
 On the twelfth day the Gods shall burn his corpse.  
 But Hermod, thou take Sleipner, and ride down  
 To Hela's kingdom, to ask Balder back.”

So said he ; and the Gods arose, and took  
 Axes and ropes, and at their head came Thor,  
 Shouldering his hammer, which the giants know.  
 Forth wended they, and drave their steeds before.  
 And up the dewy mountain-tracks they fared  
 To the dark forests, in the early dawn ;  
 And up and down, and side and slant they roam'd.  
 And from the glens all day an echo came  
 Of crashing falls ; for with his hammer Thor  
 Smote 'mid the rocks the lichen-bearded pines,  
 And burst their roots, while to their tops the Gods  
 Made fast the woven ropes, and haled them down,  
 And lopp'd their boughs, and clove them on the sward,  
 And bound the logs behind their steeds to draw,  
 And drave them homeward ; and the snorting steeds  
 Went straining through the crackling brushwood down,  
 And by the darkling forest-paths the Gods  
 Follow'd, and on their shoulders carried boughs.  
 And they came out upon the plain, and pass'd  
 Asgard, and led their horses to the beach,  
 And loosed them of their loads on the seashore,  
 And ranged the wood in stacks by Balder's ship ;

50

80



And every God went home to his own house.

But when the Gods were to the forest gone,  
 Hermod led Sleipner from Valhalla forth  
 And saddled him ; before that, Sleipner brook'd  
 No meaner hand than Odin's on his mane,  
 On his broad back no lesser rider bore ;  
 Yet docile now he stood at Hermod's side,  
 Arching his neck, and glad to be bestrode,  
 Knowing the God they went to seek, how dear.  
 But Hermod mounted him, and sadly fared  
 In silence up the dark untravell'd road

70

Which branches from the north of Heaven, and went 80  
 All day ; and daylight waned, and night came on.

And all that night he rode, and journey'd so,  
 Nine days, nine nights, toward the northern ice,  
 Through valleys deep-engulph'd, by roaring streams.  
 And on the tenth morn he beheld the bridge  
 Which spans with golden arches Gialf's stream,  
 And on the bridge a damsel watching arm'd,  
 In the strait passage, at the farther end,  
 Where the road issues between walling rocks.

Scant space that warder left for passers by ;—

90

But as when cowherds in October drive  
 Their kine across a snowy mountain-pass  
 To winter-pasture on the southern side,  
 And on the ridge a waggon chokes the way,  
 Wedged in the snow ; then painfully the hinds  
 With goad and shouting urge their cattle past,  
 Plunging through deep untrodden banks of snow  
 To right and left, and warm steam fills the air—  
 So on the bridge that damsel block'd the way,  
 And question'd Hermod as he came, and said :—

100

“ Who art thou on thy black and fiery horse  
 Under whose hoofs the bridge o'er Gialf's stream  
 Bumbles and shakes ? Tell me thy race and home.  
 But yesternorn five troops of dead pass'd by,



Bound on their way below to Hela's realm,  
 Nor shook the bridge so much as thou alone.  
 And thou hast flesh and colour on thy cheeks,  
 Like men who live, and draw the vital air ;  
 Nor look'st thou pale and wan, like men deceased,  
 Souls bound below, my daily passers here."

110

And the fleet-footed Hermod answer'd her :—  
 " O damsel, Hermod am I call'd, the son  
 Of Odin ; and my high-roof'd house is built  
 Far hence, in Asgard, in the city of Gods ;  
 And Sleipner, Odin's horse, is this I ride.  
 And I come, sent this road on Balder's track ;  
 Say then, if he hath cross'd thy bridge or no ?"

He spake ; the warder of the bridge replied :—

" O Hermod, rarely do the feet of Gods  
 Or of the horses of the Gods resound  
 Upon my bridge ; and, when they cross, I know.  
 Balder hath gone this way, and ta'en the road.  
 Below there, to the north, tow'rd Hela's realm.  
 From here the cold white mist can be discern'd,  
 Nor lit with sun, but through the darksome air  
 By the dim vapour-blotted light of stars,  
 Which hangs over the ice where lies the road.  
 For in that ice are lost those northern streams,  
 Freezing and ridging in their onward flow,  
 Which from the fountain of Vergelmer run,  
 The spring that bubbles up by Hela's throne.  
 There are the joyless seats, the haunt of ghosts,  
 Hela's pale swarms ; and there was Balder bound.  
 Ride on ! pass free ! but he by this is there."

120

130

She spake, and stepp'd aside, and left him room.  
 And Hermod greeted her, and gallop'd by  
 Across the bridge ; then she took post again.  
 But northward Hermod rode, the way below ;  
 And o'er a darksome tract, which knows no sun,  
 But by the blotted light of stars, he fared.

140



And he came down to Ocean's northern strand,  
At the drear ice, beyond the giants' home.  
Thence on he journey'd o'er the fields of ice  
Still north, until he met a stretching wall  
Barring his way, and in the wall a grate.  
Then he dismounted, and drew tight the girths,  
On the smooth ice, of Sleipner, Odin's horse,  
And made him leap the grate, and came within.  
And he beheld spread round him Hela's realm,  
The plains of Niflheim, where dwell the dead, 150  
And heard the thunder of the streams of Hell.  
For near the wall the river of Roaring flows,  
Outmost ; the others near the centre run—  
The Storm, the Abyss, the Howling, and the Pain ;  
These flow by Hela's throne, and near their spring.  
And from the dark flock'd up the shadowy tribes ;—  
And as the swallows crowd the bulrush-beds  
Of some clear river, issuing from a lake,  
On autumn-days, before they cross the sea ;  
And to each bulrush-crest a swallow hangs 160  
Quivering, and others skim the river-streams,  
And their quick twittering fills the banks and shores—  
So around Hermod swarm'd the twittering ghosts.  
Women, and infants, and young men who died  
Too soon for fame, with white ungraven shields ;  
And old men, known to glory, but their star  
Betray'd them, and of wasting age they died,  
Not wounds ; yet, dying, they their armour wore,  
And now have chief regard in Hela's realm.  
Behind flock'd wrangling up a piteous crew, 170  
Greeted of none, disfeatured and forlorn—  
Cowards, who were in sloughs interr'd alive ;  
And round them still the wattled hurdles hung,  
Wherewith they stamp'd them down, and trod them deep,  
To hide their shameful memory from men.  
But all he pass'd unhail'd, and reach'd the throne



Of Hela, and saw, near it Balder crown'd,  
 And Hela set thereon, with countenance stern,  
 And thus bespake him first the solemn queen :—

“ Unhappy, how hast thou endured to leave 180  
 The light, and journey to the cheerless land  
 Where idly sit about the feeble shades?  
 How didst thou cross the bridge o'er Giall's stream,  
 Being alive, and come to Ocean's shore?  
 Or how o'erleap the grate that bars the wall?”

She spake : but down off Sleipner Hermod sprang,  
 And fell before her feet, and clasp'd her knees;  
 And spake, and mild entreated her, and said :—

“ O Hela, wherefore should the Gods declare 190  
 Their errands to each other, or the ways  
 They go? the errand and the way is known.  
 Thou know'st, thou know'st, what grief we have in Heaven  
 For Balder, whom thou hold'st by right below.  
 Restore him! for what part fulfils he here?  
 Shall he shed cheer over the cheerless seats,  
 And touch the apathetic ghosts with joy?  
 Not for such end, O queen, thou hok'st thy realm.  
 For Heaven was Balder born, the city of Gods  
 And Heroes, where they live in light and joy.  
 Thither restore him, for his place is there!” 200

He spoke; and grave replied the solemn queen :—

“ Hermod, for he thou art, thou son of Heaven!  
 A strange unlikely errand, sure, is thine.  
 Do the Gods send to me to make them blest?  
 Small bliss my race hath of the Gods obtained.  
 Three mighty children to my father Lok  
 Did Angerbode, the giantess, bring forth—  
 Fenris the wolf, the Serpent huge, and me.  
 Of these the Serpent in the sea ye cast,  
 Who since in your despite hath wax'd annin, 210  
 And now with gleaming ring enfolds the world;  
 Me on this cheerless nether world ye threw,



And gave me nine unlighted realms to rule ;  
 While on his island in the lake afar,  
 Made fast to the bored crag, by wile not strength  
 Subdued, with limber chains lives Fenris bound.  
 Lok still subsists in Heaven, our father wise,  
 Your mate, though loathed, and feasts in Odin's hall,  
 But him too foes await, and netted snares,  
 And in a cave a bed of needle-rocks, 220  
 And o'er his visage serpents dropping gall.  
 Yet he shall one day rise, and burst his bonds,  
 And with himself set us his offspring free,  
 When he guides Muspel's children to their bourne.  
 Till then in peril or in pain we live,  
 Wrought by the Gods—and ask the Gods our aid ?  
 Howbeit, we abide our day ; till then,  
 We do not as some feeblers haters do—  
 Seek to afflict our foes with petty pangs,  
 Helpless to better us, or ruin them. 230

Come then ! if Balder was so dear beloved,  
 And this is true, and such a loss is Heaven's—  
 Hear, how to Heaven may Balder be restored.  
 Show me through all the world the signs of grief !  
 Fails but one thing to grieve, here Balder stops !  
 Let all that lives and moves upon the earth  
 Weep him, and all that is without life weep ;  
 Let Gods, men, brutes, bewEEP him ; plants and stones !  
 So shall I know the lost was dear indeed,  
 And bend my heart, and give him back to Heaven." 240

She spake ; and Hermod answer'd her, and said :—  
 "Hela, such as thou say'st, the terms shall be.  
 But come, declare me this, and truly tell :  
 May I, ere I depart, bid Balder hail,  
 Or is it here withheld to greet the dead ?"

He spake, and straightway Hela answered him :—  
 "Hermod, greet Balder if thou wilt, and hold  
 Converse ; his speech remains, though he be dead."



And straight to Balder Hermod turn'd, and spake :—  
 " Even in the abode of death, O Balder, hail !      250  
 Thou hear'st, if hearing, like as speech, is thine,  
 The terms of thy releasement hence to Heaven ;  
 Fear nothing but that all shall be fulfill'd.  
 For not unmindful of thee are the Gods,  
 Who see the light, and blest in Asgard dwell ;  
 Even here they seek thee out, in Hela's realm.  
 And sure of all the happiest far art thou  
 Who ever have been known in earth or Heaven ;  
 Alive, thou wast of Gods the most beloved,  
 And now thou sittest crown'd by Hela's side,      260  
 Here, and hast honour among all the dead."

He spake ; and Balder utter'd him reply,  
 But feebly, as a voice far off ; he said :—  
 " Hermod the nimble, gild me not my death !  
 Better to live a serf, a captured man,  
 Who scatters rushes in a master's hall,  
 Than be a crown'd king here, and rule the dead.  
 And now I count not of these terms as safe  
 To be fulfill'd, nor my return as sure,  
 Though I be loved, and many mourn my death ;      270  
 For double-minded ever was the seed  
 Of Lok, and double are the gifts they give.  
 Howbeit, report thy message ; and therewith,  
 To Odin, to my father, take this ring,  
 Memorial of me, whether saved or no ;  
 And tell the Heaven-born Gods how thou hast seen  
 Me sitting here below by Hela's side,  
 Crown'd, having honour among all the dead."

He spake, and raised his hand, and gave the ring.  
 And with inscrutable regard the queen      280  
 Of Hell beheld them, and the ghosts stood dumb  
 But Hermod took the ring, and yet once more  
 Kneel'd and did homage to the solemn queen ;  
 Then mounted Sleipner, and set forth to ride.



Back, through the astonish'd tribes of dead, to Heaven.  
 And to the wall he came, and found the grate  
 Lifted, and issued on the fields of ice.  
 And o'er the ice he fared to Ocean's straid,  
 And up from thence, a wet and misty road,  
 To the arm'd damsel's bridge, and Giall's stream. 290  
 Worse was that way to go than to return,  
 For him ;—for others all return is barr'd.  
 Nine days he took to go, two to return,  
 And on the twelfth morn saw the light of Heaven.  
 And as a traveller in the early dawn  
 To the steep edge of some great valley comes,  
 Through which a river flows, and sees, beneath,  
 Clouds of white rolling vapours fill the vale,  
 But o'er them, on the farther slope, descries  
 Vineyards, and crofts, and pastures, bright with sun—  
 So, Hermod, o'er the fog between, saw Heaven. 301  
 And Sleipner snorted, for he smelt the air  
 Of Heaven ; and nightly, as wing'd, he flew.  
 And Hermod saw the towers of Asgard rise ;  
 And he drew near, and heard no living voice  
 In Asgard ; and the golden halls were dumb.  
 Then Hermod knew what labour held the Gods ;  
 And through the empty streets he rode, and pass'd  
 Under the gate-house to the sands, and found  
 The Gods on the sea-shore by Balder's ship. 310

## III.

*Funeral.*

THE Gods held talk together, group'd in knots,  
 Round Balder's corpse, which they had thither borne ;  
 And Hermod came down tow'rd's them from the gate.  
 And Lok, the father of the serpent, first  
 Beheld him come, and to his neighbour spake :—



"See, here is Hermod, who comes single back  
 From Hell ; and shall I tell thee how he seems ?  
 Like as a farmer, who hath lost his dog,  
 Some morn, at market, in a crowded town—  
 Through many streets the poor beast runs in vain, 10  
 And follows this man after that, for hours ;  
 And, late at evening, spent and panting, falls  
 Before a stranger's threshold, not his home,  
 With flanks a-tremble, and his slender tongue  
 Hangs quivering out between his dust-smear'd jaws,  
 And piteously he eyes the passers by ;  
 But home his master comes to his own farm,  
 Far in the country, wondering where he is—  
 So Hermod comes to-day unfollow'd home."

And straight his neighbour, moved with wrath, replied :—  
 "Deceiver ! fair in form, but false in heart ! 21  
 Enemy, mocker, whom, though Gods, we hate—  
 Peace, lest our father Odin hear thee gibe !  
 Would I might see him snatch thee in his hand,  
 And bind thy carcase, like a bale, with cords,  
 And hurl thee in a lake, to sink or swim !  
 If clear from plotting Balder's death, to swim ;  
 But deep, if thou devisedst it, to drown,  
 And perish, against fate, before thy day."

So they two soft to one another spake. 30  
 But Odin look'd toward the land, and saw  
 His messenger ; and he stood forth, and cried.  
 And Hermod came, and leapt from Sleipner down,  
 And in his father's hand put Sleipner's rein,  
 And greeted Odin and the Gods, and said :—

"Odin, my father, and ye, Gods of Heaven !  
 Lo, home, having perform'd your will, I come.  
 Into the joyless kingdom have I been,  
 Below, and look'd upon the shadowy tribes  
 Of ghosts, and communed with their solemn queen ; 40  
 And to your prayer she sends you this reply :



*Show her through all the world the signs of grief !  
Fails but one thing to grieve, there Balder stops !  
Let Gods, men, brutes, bewep him ; plants and stones :  
So shall she know your loss was dear indeed,  
And bend her heart, and give you Balder back."*

He spoke ; and all the Gods to Odin look'd ;  
And straight the Father of the ages said :—

"Ye Gods, these terms may keep another day.  
But now, put on your arms, and mount your steeds, 50  
And in procession all come near, and weep  
Balder ; for that is what the dead desire.  
When ye enough have wept, then build a pile  
Of the heap'd wood, and burn his corpse with fire  
Out of our sight ; that we may turn from grief,  
And lead, as erst, our daily life in Heaven."

He spoke, and the Gods arm'd ; and Odin donn'd  
His dazzling corslet and his helm of gold,  
And led the way on Sleipner ; and the rest  
Follow'd, in tears, their father and their king. 60  
And thrice in arms around the dead they rode,  
Weeping ; the sands were wetted, and their arms,  
With their thick-falling tears—so good a friend  
They mourn'd that day, so bright, so loved a God.  
And Odin came, and laid his kingly hands  
On Balder's breast, and thus began the wail :—

"Farewell, O Balder, bright and loved, my son !  
In that great day, the twilight of the Gods,  
When Muspel's children shall beleaguer Heaven,  
Then we shall miss thy counsel and thy arm." 70

Thou camest near the next, O warrior Thor !  
Shouldering thy hammer, in thy chariot drawn,  
Swaying the long-hair'd goats with silver'd rein ;  
And over Balder's corpse these words didst say :—

"Brother, thou dwellest in the darksome land,  
And talkest with the feeble tribes of ghosts,  
Now, and I know not how they prize thee there—



But here, I know, thou wilt be miss'd and mourn'd.  
 For haughty spirits and high wraths are rife  
 Among the Gods and Heroes here in Heaven,  
 As among those whose joy and work is war ;  
 And daily strifes arise, and angry words.  
 But from thy lips, O Balder, night or day,  
 Heard no one ever an injurious word  
 To God or Hero, but thou keptest back  
 The others, labouring to compose their brawls.  
 Be ye then kind, as Balder too was kind !  
 For we lose him, who smoothed all strife in Heaven."

80

He spake, and all the Gods assenting wail'd.  
 And Freya next came nigh, with golden tears ;  
 The loveliest Goddess she in Heaven, by all  
 Most honour'd after Freya, Odin's wife.  
 Her long ago the wandering Oder took  
 To mate, but left her to roam distant lands ;  
 Since then she seeks him, and weeps tears of gold.  
 Names hath she many ; Vanadis on earth  
 They call her, Freya is her name in Heaven ;  
 She in her hands took Balder's head, and spake :—

90

" Balder, my brother, thou art gone a road  
 Unknown and long, and haply on that way  
 My long-lost wandering Oder thou hast met,  
 For in the paths of Heaven he is not found.  
 Oh, if it be so, tell him what thou wast  
 To his neglected wife, and what he is,  
 And wring his heart with shame, to hear thy word !  
 For he, my husband, left me here to pine,  
 Not long a wife, when his unquiet heart  
 First drove him from me into distant lands ;  
 Since then I vainly seek him through the world,  
 And weep from shore to shore my golden tears,  
 But neither god nor mortal heeds my pain.  
 Thou only, Balder, wast for ever kind,  
 To take my hand, and wipe my tears, and say :

100

110



*Weep not, O Freya, weep no golden tears!  
 One day the wandering Oder will return,  
 Or thou wilt find him in thy faithful search  
 On some great road, or resting in an inn,  
 Or at a ford, or sleeping by a tree.*

So Balder said ;—but Oder, well I know,  
 My truant Oder I shall see no more  
 To the world's end ; and Balder now is gone,  
 And I am left un comforted in Heaven."

120

She spake ; and all the Goddesses bewail'd.  
 Last from among the Heroes one came near,  
 No God, but of the hero-troop the chief—  
 Regner, who swept the northern sea with fleets,  
 And ruled o'er Denmark and the heathy isles,  
 Living ; but Ella captured him and slew ;—  
 A king whose fame then fill'd the vast of Heaven,  
 Now time obscures it, and men's later deeds.

130

He last approach'd the corpse, and spake, and said :

" Balder, there yet are many Scalds in Heaven  
 Still left, and that chief Scald, thy brother Brage,  
 Whom we may bid to sing, though thou art gone.  
 And all these gladly, while we drink, we hear,  
 After the feast is done, in Odin's hall ;  
 But they harp ever on one string, and wake  
 Remembrance in our soul of wars alone,  
 Such as on earth we valiantly have waged,  
 And blood, and ringing blows, and violent death.

140

But when thou sangest, Balder, thou didst strike  
 Another note, and, like a bird in spring,  
 Thy voice of joyance minded us, and youth,  
 And wife, and children, and our ancient home.  
 Yes, and I, too, remember'd then no more  
 My dungeon, where the serpents stung me dead,  
 Nor Ella's victory on the English coast—  
 But I heard Thora laugh in Gothland Isle,  
 And saw my shepherdess, Aslanga, tend



Her flock along the white Norwegian beach. 150  
 Tears started to mine eyes with yearning joy.  
 Therefore with grateful heart I mourn thee dead."

So Regner spake, and all the Heroes groan'd.  
 But now the sun had pass'd the height of Heaven,  
 And soon had all that day been spent in wail ;  
 But then the Father of the ages said :—

"Ye Gods, there well may be too much of wail !  
 Bring now the gather'd wood to Balder's ship ;  
 Heap on the deck the logs, and build the pyre."

But when the Gods and Heroes heard, they brought 160  
 The wood to Balder's ship, and built a pile,  
 Full the deck's breadth, and lofty ; then the corpse  
 Of Balder on the highest top they laid,  
 With Nanna on his right, and on his left  
 Hoder, his brother, whom his own hand slew.  
 And they set jars of wine and oil to lean  
 Against the bodies, and stuck torches near,  
 Splinters of pine-wood, soak'd with turpentine ;  
 And brought his arms and gold, and all his stuff,  
 And slew the dogs who at his table fed, 170  
 And his horse, Balder's horse, whom most he loved,  
 And placed them on the pyre, and Odin threw  
 A last choice gift thereon, his golden ring.  
 The mast they fixt, and hoisted up the sails,  
 Then they put fire to the wood ; and Thor  
 Set his stout shoulder hard against the stern  
 To push the ship through the thick sand ;—sparks flew  
 From the deep trench she plough'd, so strong a God  
 Furrow'd it ; and the water gurgled in.

And the ship floated on the waves, and rock'd. 180  
 But in the hills a strong east-wind arose,  
 And came down moaning to the sea ; first squalls  
 Ran black o'er the sea's face, then steady rush'd  
 The breeze, and fill'd the sails, and blew the fire.  
 And wreathed in smoke the ship stood out to sea.



Soon with a roaring rose the mighty fire,  
 And the pile crackled; and between the logs  
 Sharp quivering tongues of flame shot out, and leapt,  
 Curling and darting, higher, until they lick'd  
 The summit of the pile, the dead, the mast, 190  
 And ate the shrivelling sails; but still the ship  
 Drove on, ablaze above her hull with fire.  
 And the Gods stood upon the beach, and gazed.  
 And while they gazed, the sun went lurid down  
 Into the smoke-wrapt sea, and night came on.  
 Then the wind fell, with night, and there was calm;  
 But through the dark they watch'd the burning ship  
 Still carried o'er the distant waters on,  
 Farther and farther, like an eye of fire.

And long, in the far dark, blazed Balder's pile; 200  
 But fainter, as the stars rose high, it flared,  
 The bodies were consumed, ash choked the pile.  
 And as, in a decaying winter-fire,  
 A char'd log, falling, makes a shower of sparks  
 So with a shower of sparks the pile fell in,  
 Reddening the sea around; and all was dark.

But the Gods went by starlight up the shore  
 To Asgard, and sate down in Odin's hall  
 At table, and the funeral-feast began.  
 All night they ate the boar Serimner's flesh, 210  
 And from their horns, with silver rim'd, drank mead,  
 Silent, and waited for the sacred morn.

And morning over all the world was spread.  
 Then from their loathed feasts the Gods arose,  
 And took their horses, and set forth to ride  
 O'er the bridge Bifrost, where is Heimdall's watch,  
 To the ash Igdrasil, and Ida's plain;  
 Thor came on foot, the rest on horseback rode.  
 And they found Mimir sitting by his fount  
 Of wisdom, which beneath the ashtree springs; 220  
 And saw the Nornies watering the roots



Of that world-shadowing tree with honey-dew.  
There came the Gods, and sate them down on stones ;  
And thus the Father of the ages said :—

“Ye Gods, the terms ye know, which Hermod brought.  
Accept them or reject them ! both have grounds.  
Accept them, and they bind us, unfulfill'd,  
To leave for ever Balder in the grave,  
An unrecover'd prisoner, shade with shades.

But how, ye say, should the fulfilment fail ?— 230  
Smooth sound the terms, and light to be fulfill'd ;  
For dear-beloved was Balder while he lived  
In Heaven and earth, and who would grudge him tears ?

But from the traitorous seed of Lok they come,  
These terms, and I suspect some hidden fraud.

Bethink ye, Gods, is there no other way ?—  
Speak, were not this a way, the way for Gods ?

If I, if Odin, clad in radiant arms,  
Mounted on Sleipner, with the warrior Thor  
Drawn in his car beside me, and my sons, 240

All the strong brood of Heaven, to swell my train,  
Should make irruption into Hela's realm,  
And set the fields of gloom ablaze with light,  
And bring in triumph Balder back to Heaven ?”

He spake, and his fierce sons applauded loud.

But Frea, mother of the Gods, arose,  
Daughter and wife of Odin ; thus she said :—

“Odin, thou whirlwind, what a threat is this !  
Thou threatenest what transcends thy might, even thine.  
For of all powers the mightiest far art thou, 250

Lord over men on earth, and Gods in Heaven ;  
Yet even from thee thyself hath been withheld.  
One thing—to undo what thou thyself hast ruled.  
For all which hath been fixt, was fixt by thee.

In the beginning, ere the Gods were born,  
Before the Heavens were builded, thou didst slay  
The giant Ymir, whom the abyss brought forth,



'Thou and thy brethren fierce, the sons of Bor.  
 And cast his trunk to choke the abysmal void.  
 But of his flesh and members thou didst build  
 The earth and Ocean, and above them Heaven. 260  
 And from the flaming world, where Muspel reigns,  
 Thou sent'st and fetch'd'st fire, and madest lights,  
 Sun, moon, and stars, which thou hast hung in Heaven,  
 Dividing clear the paths of night and day.  
 And Asgard thou didst build, and Midgard fort;  
 Then me thou mad'st; of us the Gods were born.  
 Last, walking by the sea, thou foundest spars  
 Of wood, and fram'd'st men, who till the earth,  
 Or on the sea, the field of pirates, sail. 270  
 And all the race of Ymir thou didst drown,  
 Save one, Bergelmer;—he on shipboard fled  
 Thy deluge, and from him the giants sprang.  
 But all that brood thou hast removed far off,  
 And set by Ocean's utmost marge to dwell;  
 But Hela into Nifheim thou threw'st,  
 And gav'st her nine unlighted worlds to rule,  
 A queen, and empire over all the dead.  
 That empire wilt thou now invade, light up  
 Her darkness, from her grasp a subject tear?— 280  
 Try it; but I, for one, will not applaud.  
 Nor do I merit, Odin, thou should'st slight  
 Me and my words, though thou be first in Heaven;  
 For I too am a Goddess, born of thee,  
 Thine eldest, and of me the Gods are sprung;  
 And all that is to come I know, but look  
 In mine own breast, and have to none reveal'd.  
 Come then! since Hela holds by right her prey,  
 But offers terms for his release to Heaven,  
 Accept the chance; thou canst no more obtain. 290  
 Send through the world thy messengers; entreat  
 All living and unliving things to weep  
 For Balder; if thou haply thus may'st melt



Hela, and win the loved one back to Heaven."

She spake, and on her face let fall her veil,  
And bow'd her head; and sate with folded hands.  
Nor did the all-ruling Odin slight her word;  
Straightway he spake, and thus address'd the Gods:

"Go quickly forth through all the world, and pray  
All living and unliving things to weep 300  
Balder, if haply he may thus be won."

When the Gods heard, they straight arose, and took  
Their horses, and rode forth through all the world;  
North, south, east, west, they struck, and roam'd the world,  
Entreating all things to weep Balder's death.  
And all that lived, and all without life, wept.  
And as in winter, when the frost breaks up,  
At winter's end, before the spring begins,  
And a warm west-wind blows, and thaw sets in—  
After an hour a dripping sound is heard 310  
In all the forests and the soft-strewn snow,  
Under the trees is dibbled thick with holes,  
And from the boughs the snowloads shuffle down;  
And, in fields sloping to the south, dark plots  
Of grass peep out amid surrounding snow,  
And widen, and the peasant's heart is glad—  
So through the world was heard a dripping noise  
Of all things weeping to bring Balder back;  
And there fell joy upon the Gods to hear.

But Hermod rode with Niord, whom he took 320  
To show him spits and benches of the sea  
Far off, where some unwar'd might fail to weep—  
Niord, the God of storms, whom fishers know;  
Not born in Heaven; he was in Vanheim rear'd,  
With men, but lives a hostage with the Gods;  
He knows each frith, and every rocky creek  
Fringed with dark pines, and sands where sea-fowl scream—  
They two scour'd every coast, and all things wept.  
And they rode home together, through the wood



Of Jarnvid, which to east of Midgard lies  
 Bordering the giants, where the trees are iron ;  
 There in the wood before a cave they came ;  
 Where sate, in the cave's mouth, a skinny hag,  
 Toothless and old ; she gibes the passers by.  
 Thok is she call'd, but now Lok wore her shape ;  
 She greeted them the first, and laugh'd, and said :—

330

“Ye Gods, good luck, is it so dull in Heaven,  
 That ye come pleasuring to Thok's iron wood ?  
 Lovers of change ye are, fastidious sprites.  
 Look, as in some boor's yard a sweet-breath'd cow,  
 Whose manger is stuff'd full of good fresh hay,  
 Snuffs at it daintily, and stoops her head.  
 To chew the straw, her litter, at her feet—  
 So ye grow squeamish, Gods, and sniff at Heaven !”

340

She spake ; but Hermod answer'd her and said :—  
 “Thok, not for gibes we come, we come for tears.  
 Balder is dead, and Hela holds her prey,  
 But will restore, if all things give him tears.  
 Begrudge not thine ! to all was Balder dear.”

Then, with a louder laugh, the hag replied :—  
 “Is Balder dead ? and do ye come for tears ?  
 Thok with dry eyes will weep o'er Balder's pyre.  
 Weep him all other things, if weep they will—  
 I weep him not ! let Hela keep her prey.”

350

She spake, and to the cavern's depth she fled,  
 Mocking ; and Hermod knew their toil was vain.  
 And as seafaring men, who long have wrought  
 In the great deep for gain, at last come home,  
 And towards evening see the headlands rise  
 Of their dear country, and can plain descry  
 A fire of wither'd furze which boys have lit  
 Upon the cliffs, or smoke of burning weeds  
 Out of a till'd field inland ;—then the wind  
 Catches them, and drives out again to sea ;  
 And they go long days tossing up and down

360



Over the grey sea-ridges, and the glimpse  
Of port they had makes bitterer far their toil—  
So the Gods' cross was bitterer for their joy.

Then, sad at heart, to Niord Hermod spake :—

“It is the accuser Lok, who flouts us all ! 370  
Hide back, and tell in Heaven this heavy news ;  
I must again below, to Hela's realm.”

He spoke ; and Niord set forth back to Heaven.

But northward Hermod rode, the way below,  
The way he knew ; and traversed Giall's stream,  
And down to Ocean groped, and cross'd the ice,  
And came beneath the wall, and found the grate.  
Still lifted ; well was his return foreknown.

And once more Hermod saw around him spread 380  
The joyless plains, and heard the streams of Hell

But as he enter'd, on the extremest bound  
Of Nidheim, he saw one ghost come near,  
Hovering, and stopping oft, as if afraid—  
Hoder, the unhappy, whom his own hand slew.  
And Hermod look'd, and knew his brother's ghost,  
And call'd him by his name, and sternly said :—

“Hoder, ill-fated, blind in heart and eyes !  
Why tarriest thou to plunge thee in the gulph  
Of the deep inner gloom, but flitest here,  
In twilight, on the lonely verge of Hell, 390

Far from the other ghosts, and Hela's throne ?  
Doubtless thou fearest to meet Balder's voice,  
Thy brother, whom through folly thou didst slay.”

He spoke ; but Hoder answer'd him, and said :—

“Hermod the nimble, dost thou still pursue  
The unhappy with reproach, even in the grave ?  
For this I died, and fled beneath the gloom,  
Not daily to endure abhorring Gods,  
Nor with a hateful presence cumber Heaven ;  
And canst thou not, even here, pass pitying by ? 400  
No less than Balder have I lost the light



Of Heaven, and communion with my kin ;  
 I too had once a wife, and once a child,  
 And substance, and a golden house in Heaven—  
 But all I left of my own act, and fled  
 Below, and dost thou hate me even here ?  
 Balder upbraids me not, nor hates at all,  
 Though he has cause, have any cause ; but he,  
 When that with downcast looks I hither came,  
 Stretch'd forth his hand, and with benignant voice, 410  
*Welcome, he said, if there be welcome here,  
 Brother and fellow-sport of Lok with me !*  
 And not to offend thee, Hermod, nor to force  
 My hated converse on thee, came I up  
 From the deep gloom, where I will now return ;  
 But earnestly I long'd to hover near,  
 Not too far off, when that thou earnest by ;  
 To feel the presence of a brother God,  
 And hear the passage of a horse of Heaven,  
 For the last time—for here thou com'st no more." 420

He spake, and turn'd to go to the inner gloom.  
 But Hermod stay'd him with mild words, and said :—  
 "Thou doest well to chide me, Hoder blind !  
 Truly thou say'st, the planning guilty mind  
 Was Lok's ; the unwitting hand alone was thine.  
 But Gods are like the sons of men in this—  
 When they have woe, they blame the nearest cause.  
 Howbeit stay, and be appeased ! and tell :  
 Sits Balder still in pomp by Hela's side,  
 Or is he mingled with the unnumber'd dead ?" 430

And the blind Hoder answer'd him and spake :—  
 " His place of state remains by Hela's side,  
 But empty ; for his wife, for Nanna came  
 Lately below, and join'd him ; and the pair  
 Frequent the still recesses of the realm  
 Of Hela, and hold converse undisturb'd.  
 But they too, doubtless, will have breathed the balm,



Which floats before a visitant from Heaven,  
And have drawn upward to this verge of Hell."

He spake ; and, as he ceased, a puff of wind  
Roll'd heavily the leaden mist aside 440

Round where they stood, and they beheld two forms  
Make toward them o'er the stretching cloudy plain.  
And Hermod straight perceived them, who they were,  
Balder and Nanna ; and to Balder said :—

" Balder, too truly thou foresaw'st a snare !  
Lok triumphs still, and Hela keeps her prey.  
No more to Asgard shalt thou come, nor lodge  
In thy own house, Breidablik, nor enjoy  
The love all bear toward thee, nor train up 450  
Forset, thy son, to be beloved like thee.  
Here must thou lie, and wait an endless age.  
Therefore for the last time, O Balder, hail ! "

He spake ; and Balder answer'd him, and said :—  
" Hail and farewell ! for here thou com'st no more.  
Yet mourn not for me, Hermod, when thou sitt'st  
In Heaven, nor let the other Gods lament,  
As wholly to be pitied, quite forlorn.  
For Nanna hath rejoin'd me, who, of old,  
In Heaven, was seldom parted from my side ; 460  
And still the acceptance follows me, which crown'd  
My former life, and cheers me even here.  
The iron frown of Hela is relax'd

When I draw nigh, and the wan tribes of dead  
Love me, and gladly bring for my award  
Their ineffectual feuds and feeble hates—  
Shadows of hates, but they distress them still."

And the fleet-footed Hermod made reply :—  
" Thou hast then all the solace death allows,  
Esteem and function ; and so far is well. 470  
Yet here thou liest, Balder, underground,  
Rusting for ever ; and the years roll on,  
The generations pass, the ages grow,



And bring us nearer to the final day  
 When from the south shall march the fiery band  
 And cross the bridge of Heaven, with Lok for guide,  
 And Fenris at his heel with broken chain ;  
 While from the east the giant Rymer steers  
 His ship, and the great serpent makes to land ;  
 And all are marshal'd in one flaming square 480  
 Against the Gods, upon the plains of Heaven,  
 I mourn thee, that thou canst not help us then."

He spake ; but Balder answer'd him, and said :—  
 "Mourn not for me ! Mourn, Hermod, for the Gods ;  
 Mourn for the men on earth, the Gods in Heaven,  
 Who live, and with their eyes shall see that day !  
 The day will come, when fall shall Asgard's towers,  
 And Odin, and his sons, the seed of Heaven ;  
 But what were I, to save them in that hour ?  
 If strength might save them, could not Odin save, 490  
 My father, and his pride, the warrior Thor,  
 Vidar the silent, the impetuous Tyr ?  
 I, what were I, when these can nought avail ?  
 Yet, doubtless, when the day of battle comes,  
 And the two hosts are marshal'd, and in Heaven  
 The golden-crested cock shall sound alarm,  
 And his black brother-bird from hence reply,  
 And bucklers clash and spears begin to pour—  
 Longing will stir within my breast, though vain,  
 But not to me so grievous, as, I know, 500  
 To other Gods it were, is my enforced  
 Absence from fields where I could nothing aid ;  
 For I am long since weary of your storm  
 Of carnage, and find, Hermod, in your life  
 Something too much of war and broils, which make  
 Life one perpetual fight, a bath of blood.  
 Mine eyes are dizzy with the arrowy hail ;  
 Mine ears are stunn'd with blows, and sick for calm.  
 Inactive therefore let me lie, in gloom,



Unarm'd; inglorious; I attend the course  
Of ages, and my late return to light,  
In times less alien to a spirit mild,  
In new-recover'd seats, the happier day."

510

He spake; and the fleet Hermod thus replied :—  
"Brother, what seats are these, what happier day?  
Tell me, that I may ponder it when gone."

And the ray-crowned Balder answer'd him :—  
"Far to the south, beyond the blue, there spreads  
Another Heaven, the boundless—no one yet  
Hath reach'd it; there hereafter shall arise

520

The second Asgard, with another name.  
Thither, when o'er this present earth and Heavens  
The tempest of the latter days hath swept,  
And they from sight have disappear'd, and sunk,  
Shall a small remnant of the Gods repair;  
Hoder and I shall join them from the grave.

There re-assembling we shall see emerge  
From the bright Ocean at our feet an earth  
More fresh, more verdant than the last, with fruits  
Self-springing, and a seed of man preserved,

530

Who then shall live in peace, as now in war.  
But we in Heaven shall find again with joy  
The ruin'd palaces of Odin, seats

Familiar, halls where we have sup'd of old;  
Re-enter them with wonder, never fill

Our eyes with gazing, and rebuild with tears.  
And we shall tread once more the well-known plain  
Of Ida, and among the grass shall find

The golden dice wherewith we play'd of yore;  
And that will bring to mind the former life

540

And pastime of the Gods, the wise discourse  
Of Odin, the delights of other days,

O Hermod, pray that thou may'st join us then!  
Such for the future is my hope; meanwhile,  
I rest the thrall of Hela, and endure



Death, and the gloom which round me even now  
Thickens, and to its inner gulph recalls.  
Farewell, for longer speech is not allow'd !”

He spoke, and waved farewell, and gave his hand  
To Nanna ; and she gave their brother blind 550  
Her hand, in turn, for guidance ; and the three  
Departed o'er the cloudy plain, and soon  
Faded from sight into the interior gloom.  
But Hermod stood beside his drooping horse,  
Mute, gazing after them in tears ; and fain,  
Fain had he follow'd their receding steps,  
Though they to death were bound, and he to Heaven,  
Then ; but a power he could not break withheld.  
And as a stork which idle boys have trapp'd,  
And tied him in a yard, at autumn sees 560  
Flocks of his kind pass flying o'er his head  
To warmer lands, and coasts that keep the sun ;—  
He strains to join their flight, and from his shed  
Follows them with a long complaining cry—  
So Hermod gazed, and yearn'd to join his kin.

At last he sigh'd, and set forth back to Heaven.

### SAINT BRANDAN.

SAINT BRANDAN sails the northern main ;  
The brotherhoods of saints are glad.  
He greets them once, he sails again ;  
So late !—such storms !—The Saint is mad !

He heard, across the howling seas,  
Chime convent-bells on wintry nights ;  
He saw, on spray-swept Hebrides,  
Twinkle the monastery-lights.



But north, still north, Saint Brandan steer'd—  
And now no bells, no convents more !  
The hurtling Polar lights are near'd,  
The sea without a human shore.

10

At last—(it was the Christmas night ;  
Stars shone after a day of storm)—  
He sees float past an iceberg white,  
And on it—Christ !—a living form.

That furtive mien, that scowling eye,  
Of hair that red and tufted fell—  
It is—Oh, where shall Brandan fly ?—  
The traitor Judas, out of hell !

20

Palsied with terror, Brandan sate ;  
The moon was bright, the iceberg near.  
He hears a voice sigh humbly : " Wait !  
By high permission I am here.

" One moment wait, thou holy man !  
On earth my crime, my death, they knew ;  
My name is under all men's ban—  
Ah, tell them of my respite too !

" Tell them, one blessed Christmas-night—  
(It was the first after I came,  
Breathing self-murder, frenzy, spite,  
To rue my guilt in endless flame)—

30

" I felt, as I in torment lay  
'Mid the souls plagued by heavenly power,  
An angel touch mine arm, and say :  
*Go hence and cool thyself an hour !*

" " Ah, whence this mercy, Lord ? " I said.  
*The Leper recollect, said he,  
Who ask'd the passers-by for aid,  
In Joppa, and thy charity.*

40



"Then I remem'ber'd how I went,  
In Joppa, through the public street,  
One morn' when the sirocco spent  
Its storms of dust with burning heat ;

"And in the street a leper sat,  
Shivering with fever, naked, cold ;  
Saul raked his sores from heel to pate,  
The hot wind fever'd him five-fold.

"He gaz'd upon me as I pass'd,  
And murmur'd : *Help me, or I die !*—  
To the poor wretch my cloak I cast,  
Saw him look eased, and hurried by.

56

"Oh, Brandan, think what grace divine,  
What blessing must full goodness shower,  
When fragment of it small, like mine,  
Hath such inestimable power !

"Well-fed, well-clothed, well-friended, I  
Did that chance act of good, that one !  
Then went my way to kill and lie—  
Forget my good as soon as done.

60

"That germ of kindness, in the womb  
Of mercy caught, did not expire ;  
Outlives my guilt, outlives my doom,  
And friends me in the pit of fire.

"Once every year, when carols wake,  
On earth, the Christmas-night's repose,  
Arising from the sinner's lake,  
I journey to those healing snows.

"I stanch with ice my burning breast,  
With silence balm my whirling brain.  
O Brandan ! to this hour of rest  
That Joppa leper's ease was pain."—

70



Tears started to Saint Brandan's eyes ;  
 He bow'd his head, he breathed a prayer—  
 Then look'd, and lo, the frosty skies !  
 The iceberg, and no Judas there !

## THE NECKAN.

In summer, on the headlands,  
 The Baltic Sea along,  
 Sits Neckan with his harp of gold,  
 And sings his plaintive song.

Green rolls beneath the headlands,  
 Green rolls the Baltic Sea ;  
 And there, below the Neckan's feet,  
 His wife and children be.

He sings not of the ocean,  
 Its shells and roses pale ;  
 Of earth, of earth the Neckan sings,  
 He hath no other tale.

10

He sits upon the headlands,  
 And sings a mournful stave  
 Of all he saw and felt on earth  
 Far from the kind sea-wave.

Sings how, a knight, he wander'd  
 By castle, field, and town—  
 But earthly knights have harder hearts  
 Than the sea-children own.

20

Sings of his earthly bridal—  
 Priest, knights, and ladies gay.  
 "—And who art thou," the priest began,  
 " Sir Knight, who wedd'st to-day ?"—



"—I am no knight," he answered ;  
 " From the sea-waves I come."—  
 The knights drew sword, the ladies scream'd,  
 The surpliced priest stood dumb.

He sings how from the chapel  
 He vanish'd with his bride,  
 And bore her down to the sea-halls,  
 Beneath the salt sea-tide.

30

He sings how she sits weeping  
 'Mid shells that round her lie.  
 "—False Neckau shares my bed," she weeps ;  
 " No Christian mate have I."—

He sings how through the billows  
 He rose to earth again,  
 And sought a priest to sign the cross,  
 That Neckau Heaven might gain.

40

He sings how, on an evening,  
 Beneath the birch-trees cool,  
 He sate and play'd his harp of gold,  
 Beside the river-pool.

Beside the pool sate Neckau—  
 Tears fill'd his mild blue eye.  
 On his white mule, across the bridge,  
 A cassock'd priest rode by.

" Why sitt'st thou there, O Neckau,  
 And play'st thy harp of gold ?  
 Sooner shall this my staff bear leaves,  
 Than thou shalt Heaven behold."—

50

But, lo, the staff, it budded !  
 It green'd, it branch'd, it waved.  
 "—O ruth of God," the priest cried out,  
 " This lost sea-creature saved ! "



The cassock'd priest rode onwards,  
And vanished with his mule ;  
But Neckan in the twilight grey  
Wept by the river-pool.

60

He wept : "The earth hath kindness,  
The sea, the starry poles ;  
Earth, sea, and sky, and God above--  
But, ah, not human souls !"

In summer, on the headlands,  
The Baltic Sea along,  
Sits Neckan with his harp of gold,  
And sings this plaintive song.

## THE FORSAKEN MERMAN.

Come, dear children, let us away ;  
Down and away below !  
Now my brothers call from the bay,  
Now the great winds shoreward blow.  
Now the salt tides seaward flow ;  
Now the wild white horses play,  
Chafe and chafe and toes in the spray  
Children dear, let us away !  
This way, this way !

Call her once before you go—  
Call once yet !  
In a voice that she will know :  
"Margaret ! Margaret !"  
Children's voices should be dear  
(Call once more) to a mother's ear :  
Children's voices, wild with pain—  
Surely she will come again !

10



Call her once and come away ;  
 This way, this way !  
 " Mother dear, we cannot stay !  
 The wild white horses foam and fret."  
 Margaret ! Margaret !

Come, dear children, come away down ;  
 Call no more !  
 One last look at the white-walled town,  
 And the little grey church on the windy shore ;  
 Then come down !  
 She will not come though you call all day ;  
 Come away, come away !

Children dear, was it yesterday  
 We heard the sweet bells over the bay ?  
 In the caverns where we lay,  
 Through the surf and through the swell,  
 The far off sound of a silver bell ?  
 Sand-strewn caverns, cool and deep,  
 Where the winds are all asleep ;  
 Where the spent lights quiver and gleam,  
 Where the salt weed sways in the stream,  
 Where the sea-beasts, ranged all round,  
 Feed in the ooze of their pasture-ground ;  
 Where the sea-snakes coil and twine,  
 Dry their mail and bask in the brine ;  
 Where great whales come sailing by,  
 Sail and sail, with unshut eye,  
 Round the world for ever and aye ?  
 When did music come this way ?  
 Children dear, was it yesterday ?

Children dear, was it yesterday  
 (Call yet once) that she went away ?  
 Once she sate with you and me,  
 On a red gold throne in the heart of the sea,



And the youngest sate on her knee.  
 She comb'd its bright hair, and she tendel it well,  
 When down swung the sound of a far-off bell.  
 She sigh'd, she look'd up through the clear green sea ;  
 She said : " I must go, for my kinsfolk pray  
 In the little grey church on the shore to-day.  
 'Twill be Easter-time in the world—ah me !  
 And I lose my poor soul, Merman ! here with thee."  
 I said : " Go up, dear heart, through the waves ;      60  
 Say thy prayer, and come back to the kind sea-caves !"  
 She smiled, she went up through the surf in the bay.  
 Children dear, was it yesterday ?

Children dear, were we long alone ?  
 " The sea grows stormy, the little ones moan ;  
 Long prayers," I said, " in the world they say ;  
 Come !" I said ; and we rose through the surf in the bay.  
 We went up the beach, by the sandy down  
 Where the sea-stocks bloom, to the white-wall'd town ;  
 Through the narrow paved streets, where all was still,      70  
 To the little grey church on the windy hill.  
 From the church came a murmur of folk at their prayers,  
 But we stood without in the cold blowing airs.  
 We climb'd on the graves, on the stones worn with rains,  
 And we gazed up the aisle through the small leaded panes.  
 She sate by the pillar ; we saw her clear ;  
 " Margaret, hist ! come quick, we are here !  
 Dear heart," I said, " we are long alone ;  
 The sea grows stormy, the little ones moan."  
 But ah, she gave me never a look,      80  
 For her eyes were seal'd to the holy book !  
 Loud prays the priest ; shut stands the door.  
 Come away, children, call no more !  
 Come away, come down, call no more !

Down, down, down !  
 Down to the depths of the sea !



She sits at her wheel in the humming town,  
Singing most joyfully.  
Hark what she sings: "O joy, O joy,  
For the humming street, and the child with its toy ! 90  
For the priest, and the bell, and the holy well ;  
For the wheel where I spun,  
And the blessed light of the sun !"  
And so she sings her fill,  
Singing most joyfully,  
Till the spindle drops from her hand,  
And the whizzing wheel stands still.  
She steals to the window, and looks at the sand,  
And over the sand at the sea ;  
And her eyes are set in a stare ; 100  
And anon there breaks a sigh,  
And anon there drops a tear,  
From a sorrow-clouded eye,  
And a heart sorrow-laden,  
A long, long sigh ;  
For the cold strange eyes of a little Mermaid  
And the gleam of her golden hair.

Come away, away children ;  
Come children, come down !  
The hoarse wind blows coldly ; 110  
Lights shine in the town.  
She will start from her slumber  
When gusts shake the door ;  
She will hear the winds howling,  
Will hear the waves roar.  
We shall see, while above us  
The waves roar and whirl,  
A ceiling of amber,  
A pavement of pearl.  
Singing : " Here came a mortal, 120  
But faithless was she !



And alone dwell for ever  
The kings of the sea."

But, children, at midnight,  
When soft the winds blow,  
When clear falls the moonlight,  
When spring-tides are low ;  
When sweet air come seaward  
From heaths start'd with broom,  
And high rocks throw mildly  
On the blanch'd sands a gloom ;  
Up the still, glistening braches,  
Up the creeks we will hie,  
Over banks of bright seaweed  
The ebb-tide leaves dry.  
We will gaze, from the sand-hills,  
At the white, sleeping town ;  
At the church on the hill-side—  
And then come back down.  
Singing : "There dwells a loved one.  
But cruel is she !  
She left lonely for ever  
The kings of the sea."

136

140



## SONNETS.

### AUSTERITY OF POETRY.

THAT SON of Italy who tried to blow,  
Ere Dante came, the trump of sacred song,  
In his light youth amid a festal throng  
Sate with his bride to see a public show.

Fair was the bride, and on her front did glow  
Youth like a star ; and what to youth belong—  
Gay raiment, sparkling gauds, elation strong.  
A prop gave way ! crash fell a platform ! lo,

'Mid struggling sufferers, hurt to death, she lay !  
Shuddering, they drew her garments off—and found 10  
A robe of sackcloth next the smooth, white skin.

Such, poets, is your bride, the Muse ! young, gay,  
Radiant, adorn'd outside ; a hidden ground  
Of thought and of austerity within.

### A PICTURE AT NEWSTEAD.

WHAT made my heart, at Newstead, fullest swell ?—  
'Twas not the thought of Byron, of his cry  
Stormily sweet, his Titan-agony ;  
It was the sight of that Lord Arundel



Who struck, in heat, his child he loved so well,  
 And his child's reason flicker'd, and did die.  
 Painted (he will'd it) in the gallery  
 They hang ; the picture doth the story tell.

Behold the stern, mail'd father, staff in hand !  
 The little fair-hair'd son, with vacant gaze,  
 Where no more lights of sense or knowledge are !

10

Methinks the woe, which made that father stand  
 Baring his dumb remorse to future days,  
 Was woe than Byron's woe more tragic far.

### WORLDLY PLACE.

*EVEN in a palace, life may be led well !*  
 So spake the imperial sage, purest of men,  
 Marcus Aurelius. But the stifling den  
 Of common life, where, crowded up pell-mell,

Our freedom for a little bread we sell,  
 And drudge under some foolish master's ken  
 Who rates us if we peer outside our pen—  
 Match'd with a palace, is not this a hell ?

*Even in a palace !* On his truth sincere,  
 Who spoke these words, no shadow ever came ;  
 And when my ill-school'd spirit is aflame

10

Some nobler, ampler stage of life to win,  
 I'll stop, and say : "There were no succour here !  
 The aids to noble life are all within."

### THE BETTER PART.

Long fed on boundless hopes, O race of man,  
 How angrily thou spurn'st all simpler fare !



"Christ," some one says, "was human as we are ;  
No judge eyes us from heaven our sin to scan ;

"We live no more, when we have done our span."—  
"Well, then, for Christ," thou answerest, "who can cure ?  
From sin, which Heaven records not, why forbear ?  
Live we like brutes our life without a plan !"

So answerest thou ; but why not rather say :  
"Hath man no second life?—*Pitch this one high !*  
Sits there no judge in Heaven our sin to see ?—

10

"*More strictly, then, the inward judge obey !*  
Was Christ a man like us ? *Ah ! let us try*  
*If we then, too, can be such men as he !*"

### THE GOOD SHEPHERD WITH THE KID

*He saves the sheep, the goats he doth not save.*  
So rang Tertullian's sentence, on the side  
Of that un pitying Phrygian sect which cried :  
"Him can no fount of fresh forgiveness lave,

"Who sins, once wash'd by the baptismal wave."—  
So spoke the fierce Tertullian. But she sigh'd,  
The infant Church ! of love she felt the tide  
Stream on her from her Lord's yet recent grave.

And then she smiled ; and in the Catacombs,  
With eye suffused but heart inspired true,  
On those walls subterranean, where she hid

10

Her head 'mid ignominy, death, and tombs,  
She her Good Shepherd's hasty image drew—  
And on his shoulders, not a lamb, a kid.



## MONICA'S LAST PRAYER.

" Ah, could thy grave at home, at Carthage, be ! "  
*Care not for that, and lay me where I fall !*  
*Everywhere heard will be the judgment-call ;*  
*But at God's altar, oh ! remember me.*

Thus Monica, and died in Italy.  
Yet fervent had her longing been, through all  
Her course, for home at last, and burial  
With her own husband, by the Libyan sea.

Had been ! but at the end, to her pure soul  
All tie with all beside seem'd vain and cheap,  
And union before God the only care.

10

Creed's pass, rites change, no altar standeth whole.  
Yet we her memory, as she pray'd, will keep,  
Keep by this : *Life in God, and union there !*



## LYRIC POEMS.

### THE STRAYED REVELLER (*Part*)

#### The Youth.

The Gods are happy.  
They turn on all sides  
Their shining eyes,  
And see below them  
The earth and men.

They see Tiresias  
Sitting, staff in hand,  
On the warm, grassy  
Asopus bank,  
His robe drawn over  
His old, sightless head,  
Revolving inly  
The doom of Thebes.

10

They see the Centaurs  
In the upper glens  
Of Pelion, in the streams,  
Where red-berried ashes fringe  
The clear-brown shallow pools,  
With streaming flanks, and heads  
Rear'd proudly, snuffing  
The mountain wind.

20



They see the Indian  
 Drifting, knife in hand,  
 His frail boat moor'd to  
 A floating isle thick-matted  
 With large-leaved, low-creeping melon-plants,  
 And the dark cucumber.  
 He reaps, and stows them,  
 Drifting—drifting ;—round him,  
 Round his green harvest-plot,  
 Flow the cool lake-waves,  
 The mountains ring them.

30

They see the Scythian  
 On the wide stepp, unharnessing  
 His wheel'd house at noon.  
 He tethers his beast down, and makes his meal—  
 Mares' milk, and bread  
 Baked on the embers ;—all around  
 The boundless, waving grass-plains, stretch, thick-starr'd  
 With saffron and the yellow hollyhock  
 And flag-leaved iris-flowers.  
 Sitting in his cart  
 He makes his meal ; before him, for long miles,  
 Alive with bright green lizards,  
 And the springing bustard-fowl,  
 The track, a straight black line,  
 Furrows the rich soil ; here and there  
 Clusters of lonely mounds  
 Topp'd with rough-hewn,  
 Grey, rain-blear'd statues, overpeer  
 The sunny waste.

40

50

They see the ferry,  
 On the broad, clay-laden  
 Lone Chorasmian stream ;—thereon  
 With snort and strain,



Two horses, strongly swimming, tow  
 The ferry-boat, with woven ropes  
 To either bow  
 Firm harness'd by the mane ; a chief,  
 With shout and shaken spear,  
 Stands at the prow, and guides them ; but astern  
 The cowering merchants, in long robes,  
 Sit pale beside their wealth  
 Of silk-bales and of balsam-drops,  
 Of gold and ivory,  
 Of turquoise-earth and amethyst,  
 Jasper and chalcedony,  
 And milk-barr'd onyx-stones.  
 The loaded boat swings groaning  
 In the yellow eddies ;  
 The Gods behold them.

60

70

They see the Heroes  
 Sitting in the dark ship  
 On the foamless, long-heaving  
 Violet sea,  
 At sunset nearing  
 The Happy Islands.

These things, Ulysses,  
 The wise bards also  
 Behold and sing.  
 But oh, what labour !  
 O prince, what pain !

80

They too came up to  
 Tiresias ;—but the Gods,  
 Who give them vision,  
 Added this law :  
 That they should bear too  
 His groping blindness,  
 His dark foreboding,



His scorn'd white hairs ;  
 Bear Hera's anger  
 Through a life lengthen'd  
 To seven ages.

They see the Centaurs  
 On Pelion ;—then they feel,  
 They too, the maddening wine  
 Swell their large veins to bursting ; in wild pain  
 They feel the biting spears  
 Of the grim Lapithæ, and Theseus, drive,  
 Drive crashing through their bones ; they feel 100  
 High on a jutting rock in the red stream  
 Alcmena's dreadful son  
 Ply his bow ;—such a price  
 The Gods exact for song :  
 To become what we sing.

They see the Indian  
 On his mountain lake ; but squalls  
 Make their skiff reel, and worms  
 In the unkind spring have gnawn  
 Their melon-harvest to the heart.—They see 110  
 The Scythian ; but long frosts  
 Parch them in winter-time on the bare stepp,  
 Till they too fade like grass ; they crawl  
 Like shadows forth in spring.

They see the merchants  
 On the Oxus stream ;—but care  
 Must visit first them too, and make them pale.  
 Whether, through whirling sand,  
 A cloud of desert robber-horse have burst  
 Upon their caravan ; or greedy kings, 120  
 In the wall'd cities the way passes through,  
 Crush'd them with tolls ; or fever-air,



On some great river's marge,  
Mown them down, far from home.

They see the Heroes  
Near harbour ;—but they share  
Their lives, and former violent toil in Thebes,  
Seven-gated Thebes, or Troy ;  
Or where the echoing oars  
Of Argo first  
Startled the unknown sea.

130

The old Silenus  
Came, lolling in the sunshine,  
From the dewy forest-coverts,  
This way, at noon.  
Sitting by me, while his Fauns  
Down at the water-side  
Sprinkled and smoothed  
His drooping garland,  
He told me these things.

140

#### SELF-DECEPTION.

SAY, what blinds us, that we claim the glory  
Of possessing powers not our share ?  
—Since man woke on earth, he knows his story,  
But, before we woke on earth, we were.

Long, long since, undower'd yet, our spirit  
Roam'd, ere birth, the treasures of God ;  
Saw the gifts, the powers it might inherit,  
Ask'd an outfit for its earthly road.

Then, as now, this tremulous, eager being  
Strain'd and long'd and grasp'd each gift it saw ;  
Then, as now, a Power beyond our seeing  
Staved us back, and gave our choice the law.

10



Ah, whose hand that day through Heaven guided  
 Man's new spirit, since it was not we?  
 Ah, who sway'd our choice, and who decided  
 What our gifts, and what our wants should be?

For, alas! he left us each retaining  
 Shreds of gifts which he refused in full,  
 Still these waste us with their hopeless straining,  
 Still the attempt to use them proves them null.

20

And on earth we wander, groping, reeling;  
 Powers stir in us, stir and disappear.  
 Ah! and he, who placed our master-feeling,  
 Fail'd to place that master-feeling clear.

We but dream we have our wish'd-for powers,  
 Ends we seek we never shall attain.  
 Ah! *some* power exists there, which is ours?  
*Some* end is there, we indeed may gain?

## DOVER BEACH.

THE sea is calm to-night,  
 The tide is full, the moon lies fair:  
 Upon the straits;—on the French coast the light  
 Glimmers and is gone; the cliffs of England stand,  
 Glimmering and vast, out in the tranquil bay.  
 Come to the window, sweet is the night-air!  
 Only, from the long line of spray  
 Where the sea meets the moon-blanch'd land,  
 Listen! you hear the grating roar  
 Of pebbles which the waves draw back, and fling,  
 At their return, up the high strand,  
 Begin, and cease, and then again begin,  
 With tremulous cadence slow, and bring  
 The eternal note of sadness in.

10



The spots which recall him survive,  
 For he lent a new life to these hills.  
 The Pillar still broods o'er the fields  
 Which border Ennerdale Lake,  
 And Egremont sleeps by the sea.  
 The gleam of The Evening Star  
 Twinkles on Grasmere no more,  
 But ruin'd and solemn and grey  
 The sheepfold of Michael survives ;  
 And, far to the south, the heath  
 Still blows in the Quaintock coombs,  
 By the favourite waters of Ruth.  
 These survive !—yet not without pain,  
 Pain and dejection to-night,  
 Can I feel that their poet is gone.

20

He grew old in an age he could not  
 He look'd on the rushing decay  
 Of the times which had shelter'd his youth  
 Felt the dissolving throes  
 Of a social order he loved ;  
 Outlived his brethren, his peers ;  
 And, like the Theban seer,  
 Died in his enemies' day.

30

Cold bubbled the spring of Tilphusa,  
 Copais lay bright in the moon,  
 Helicon glass'd in the lake  
 Its firs, and afar rose the peaks  
 Of Parnassus, snowily clear ;  
 Thebes was behind him in flames,  
 And the clang of arms in his ear,  
 When his awe-struck captors led  
 The Theban seer to the spring.  
 Tiresias drank and died.  
 Nor did reviving Thebes  
 See such a prophet again.

40



Well may we mourn, when the head  
 Of a sacred poet lies low  
 In an age which can rear them no more ! 50  
 The complaining millions of men  
 Darken in labour and pain ;  
 But he was a priest to us all  
 Of the wonder and bloom of the world,  
 Which we saw with his eyes, and were glad.  
 He is dead, and the fruit-bearing day  
 Of his race is past on the earth ;  
 And darkness returns to our eyes,

For, oh ! is it you, is it you,  
 Moonlight, and shadow, and lake, 60  
 And mountains, that fill us with joy,  
 Or the poet who sings you so well ?  
 Is it you, O beauty, O grace,  
 O charm, O romance, that we feel,  
 Or the voice which reveals what you are ?  
 Are ye, like daylight and sun,  
 Shared and rejoiced in by all ?  
 Or are ye immersed in the mass  
 Of matter, and hard to extract,  
 Or sunk at the core of the world 70  
 Too deep for the most to discern ?  
 Like stars in the deep of the sky,  
 Which arise on the glass of the sage,  
 But are lost when their watcher is gone.

"They are here"—I heard, as men heard  
 In Mysian Ida the voice  
 Of the Mighty Mother, or Crete,  
 The murmur of Nature reply—  
 "Loveliness, magic, and grace,  
 They are here ! they are set in the world, 80



They abide ; and the finest of souls  
 Hath not been thrill'd by them all,  
 Nor the dullest been dead to them quite.  
 The poet who sings them may die,  
 But they are immortal and live,  
 For they are the life of the world.  
 Will ye not learn it, and know,  
 When ye mourn that a poet is dead,  
 That the singer was less than his themes,  
 Life, and emotion, and I ?

90

" More than the singer are these.  
 Weak is the tremor of pain  
 That thrills in his mournfullest chord  
 To that which once ran through his soul.  
 Cold the elation of joy  
 In his gladdest, airiest song,  
 To that which of old in his youth  
 Fill'd him and made him divine.  
 Hardly his voice at its best  
 Gives us a sense of the awe,  
 The vastness, the grandeur, the gloom  
 Of the unlit gulph of himself.

100

" Ye know not yourselves ; and your bards—  
 The clearest, the best, who have read  
 Most in themselves—have beheld  
 Less than they left unreveal'd.  
 Ye express not yourselves ;—can you make  
 With marble, with colour, with word,  
 What charm'd you in others re-live ?  
 Can thy pencil, O artist ! restore  
 The figure, the bloom of thy love,  
 As she was in her morning of spring ?  
 Canst thou paint the ineffable smile  
 Of her eyes as they rested on thine ?

110



Can the image of life have the glow,  
The motion of life itself?

"Yourselves and your fellows ye know not; and me,  
The mateless, the one, will ye know?  
Will ye scan me, and read me, and tell  
Of the thoughts that ferment in my breast, 120  
My longing, my sadness, my joy?  
Will ye claim for your great ones the gift  
To have render'd the gleam of my skies,  
To have echoed the moan of my seas,  
Utter'd the voice of my hills?  
When your great ones depart, will ye say:  
*All things have suffer'd a loss,*  
*Nature is hid in their grave?*

"Race after race, man after man,  
Have thought that my secret was theirs, 130  
Have dream'd that I lived but for them,  
That they were my glory and joy.  
—They are dust, they are changed, they are gone!  
I remain."

### PALLADIUM.

SET where the upper streams of Simois flow  
Was the Palladium, high 'mid rock and wood;  
And Hector was in Ilium, far below,  
And fought, and saw it not—but there it stood!

It stood, and sun and moonshine rain'd their light  
On the pure columns of its glen-built hall.  
Backward and forward roll'd the waves of fight  
Round Troy—but while this stood, Troy could not fall.



So, in its lovely moonlight, lives the soul.  
Mountains surround it, and sweet virgin air ; 10  
Cold plashing, past it, crystal waters roll ;  
We visit it by moments, ah, too rare !

We shall renew the battle in the plain  
To-morrow ;—red with blood will Xanthus be ;  
Hector and Ajax will be there again,  
Helen will come upon the wall to see.

Then we shall rust in shade, or shine in strife,  
And fluctuate 'twixt blind hopes and blind despairs,  
And fancy that we put forth all our life,  
And never know how with the soul it fares. 20

Still doth the soul, from its lone fastness high,  
Upon our life a ruling effluence send.  
And when it fails, flight as we will, we die ;  
And while it lasts, we cannot wholly end.

### REVOLUTIONS.

BEFORE man parted for this earthly strand,  
While yet upon the verge of heaven he stood,  
God put a heap of letters in his hand,  
And bade him make with them what word he could.

And man has turn'd them many times ; made Greece,  
Rome, England, France ;—yes, nor in vain essay'd  
Way after way, changes that never cease !  
The letters have combined, something was made.

But ah ! an inextinguishable sense  
Haunts him that he has not made what he should ; 10  
That he has still, though old, to recommence,  
Since he has not yet found the word God would.



And empire after empire, at their height  
Of away, have felt this boding sense come on ;  
Have felt their huge frames not constructed right,  
And droop'd, and slowly died upon their throne.

One day, thou say'st, there will at last appear  
The word, the order, which God meant should be.  
—Ah ! we shall know *that* well when it comes near :  
The hand will quit man's heart, he will breathe free. 20

## SELF-DEPENDENCE.

WEARY of myself, and sick of asking  
What I am, and what I ought to be,  
At this vessel's prow I stand, which bears me  
Forwards, forwards, o'er the starlit sea.

And a look of passionate desire  
O'er the sea and to the stars I send :  
“ Ye who from my childhood up have calm'd me,  
Calm me, ah, compose me to the end !

“ Ah, once more,” I cried, “ ye stars, ye waters,  
On my heart your mighty charm renew ; 10  
Still, still let me, as I gaze upon you,  
Feel my soul becoming vast like you ! ”

From the intense, clear, star-sown vault of heaven,  
Over the lit sea's unquiet way,  
In the rustling night-air came the answer :  
“ Wouldst thou *be* as these are ? *Live* as they.

“ Unafrighted by the silence round them,  
Undistracted by the sights they see,  
These demand not that the things without them  
Yield them love, amusement, sympathy. 20



"And with joy the stars perform their shining,  
And the sea its long moon-silver'd roll ;  
For self-poised they live, nor pine with noting  
All the fever of some differing soul.

"Bounded by themselves, and unregardful  
In what state God's other works may be,  
In their own tasks all their powers pouring,  
These attain the mighty life you see."

O air-born voice ! long since, severely clear ;  
A cry like thine in mine own heart I hear :  
"Resolve to be thyself ; and know that he,  
Who finds himself, loses his misery !"

30

## MORALITY.

We cannot kindle when we will  
The fire which in the heart resides ;  
The spirit bloweth and is still,  
In mystery our soul abides.  
But tasks in hours of insight will'd  
Can be through hours of gloom fulfill'd.

With aching hands and bleeding feet  
We dig and heap, lay stone on stone ;  
We bear the burden and the heat  
Of the long day, and wish 'twere done.  
Not till the hours of light return,  
All we have built do we discern.

10

Then, when the clouds are off the soul,  
When thou dost bask in Nature's eye,  
Ask, how *she* view'd thy self-control,  
Thy struggling, task'd morality—  
Nature, whose free, light, cheerful air,  
Oftt made thee, in thy gloom, despair.



And she, whose censure thou dost dread,  
 Whose eye thou wast afraid to seek, 20  
 See, on her face a glow is spread,  
 A strong emotion on her cheek !  
 " Ah, child ! " she cries, " that strife divine,  
 Whence was it, for it is not mine ?

" There is no effort on *my* brow—  
 I do not strive, I do not weep ;  
 I rush with the swift spheres and glow  
 In joy, and when I will, I sleep.  
 Yet that severe, that earnest air,  
 I saw, I felt it once—but where ? 30

" I knew not yet the gauge of time,  
 Nor wore the manacles of space ;  
 I felt it in some other clime,  
 I saw it in some other place.  
 'Twas when the heavenly house I trod,  
 And lay upon the breast of God."

## LINES

WRITTEN IN KENSINGTON GARDENS.

In this lone, open glade I lie,  
 Screen'd by deep boughs on either hand ;  
 And at its end, to stay the eye,  
 Those black-crown'd, red-boled pine-trees stand !

Birds here make song, each bird has his,  
 Across the girdling city's hum.  
 How green under the boughs it is !  
 How thick the tremulous sheep-cries come !

Sometimes a child will cross the glade  
 To take his nurse his broken toy ; 10



Sometimes a thrush flit overhead  
Deep in her unknown day's employ

Here at my feet what wonders pass,  
What endless, active life is here !  
What blowing daisies, fragrant grass !  
An air-stirr'd forest, fresh and clear.

Scarce fresher is the mountain-sod  
Where the tired angler lies, stretch'd out,  
And, eased of basket and of rod,  
Counts his day's spoil, the spotted trout.

20

In the huge world, which roars hard by,  
Be others happy if they can !  
But in my helpless cradle I  
Was breathed on by the rural Pan.

I, on men's itapious uproar hurPd,  
Think often, as I hear them rave,  
That peace has left the upper world  
And now keeps only in the grave.

Yet here is peace for ever new !  
When I who watch them am away,  
Still all things in this glade go through  
The changes of their quiet day.

30

Then to their happy rest they pass !  
The flowers upelose, the birds are fed,  
The night comes down upon the grass,  
The child sleeps warmly in his bed.

Calm soul of all things ! make it mine  
To feel, amid the city's jar,  
That there abides a peace of thine,  
Man did not make, and cannot mar.

40



The will to neither strive nor cry,  
The power to feel with others give !  
Calm, calm me more ! nor let me die  
Before I have begun to live.

CADMUS AND HARMONIA.

FAR, far from here,  
The Adriatic breaks in a warm bay  
Among the green Illyrian hills ; and there  
The sunshine in the happy glens is fair,  
And by the sea, and in the brakes.  
The grass is cool, the sea-side air  
Buoyant and fresh, the mountain flowers  
More virginal and sweet than ours.

And there, they say, two bright and aged snakes,  
Who once were Cadmus and Harmonia, 10  
Bask in the glens or on the warm sea-shore,  
In breathless quiet, after all their ills ;  
Nor do they see their country, nor the place  
Where the Sphinx lived among the frowning hills,  
Nor the unhappy palace of their race,  
Nor Thebes, nor the Ismenus, any more.

There those two live, far in the Illyrian brakes !  
They had stay'd long enough to see,  
In Thebes, the billow of calamity  
Over their own dear children roll'd, 20  
Curse upon curse, pang upon pang,  
For years, they sitting helpless in their home,  
A grey old man and woman ; yet of old  
The Gods had to their marriage come,  
And at the banquet all the Muses sang.



Therefore they did not end their days  
 In sight of blood ; but were rapt, far away,  
 To where the west-wind plays,  
 And murmurs of the Adriatic come  
 To those nutrodden mountain-lawns ; and there 30  
 Placed safely in changed forms, the pair  
 Wholly forget their first sad life, and home,  
 And all that Theban woe, and stray  
 For ever through the glens, placid and dumb.

### APOLLO MUSAGETES.

Through the black, rushing smoke-bursts,  
 Thick breaks the red flame ;  
 All Etna heaves fiercely  
 Her forest-clothed frame.

Not here, O Apollo !  
 Are haunts meet for thee.  
 But, where Helicon breaks down  
 In cliff to the sea,

Where the moon-silver'd inlets  
 Send far their light voice 10  
 Up the still vale of Thisbe,  
 O speed, and rejoice !

On the sward at the cliff-top  
 Lie strewn the white flocks,  
 On the cliff-side the pigeons  
 Roost deep in the rocks.

In the moonlight the shepherds,  
 Soft lull'd by the rills,  
 Lie wrapt in their blankets  
 Asleep on the hills. 20



—What forms are these coming  
So white through the gloom?  
What garments out-glistening  
The gold-flower'd broom?

What sweet-breathing presence  
Out-perfumes the thyme?  
What voices enrapture  
The night's balmy prime?—

'Tis Apollo comes leading  
His choir, the Nine.

30

—The leader is fairest,  
But all are divine.

They are lost in the hollows!  
They stream up again!  
What seeks on this mountain  
The glorified train?—

They bathe on this mountain,  
In the spring by their road;  
Then on to Olympus,  
Their endless abode.

45

—Whose praise do they mention?  
Of what is it told?—  
What will be for ever;  
What was from of old.

First hymn they the Father  
Of all things; and then,  
The rest of immortals,  
The action of men.

The day in his hotness,  
The strife with the palm;  
The night in her silence,  
The stars in their calm.

50



## ELEGIAC POEMS.

### THE SCHOLAR-GIPSY.

Go, for they call you, shepherd, from the hill ;  
Go, shepherd, and untie the wattled cotes !  
No longer leave thy wistful flock unfed,  
Nor let thy bawling fellows rack their throats,  
Nor the cropp'd herbage shoot another head.  
But when the fields are still,  
And the tired men and dogs all gone to rest,  
And only the white sheep are sometimes seen  
Cross and recross the strips of moon-blanch'd green,  
Come, shepherd, and again begin the quest ! 10

Here, where the reaper was at work of late—  
In this high field's dark corner, where he leaves  
His coat, his basket, and his earthen cruse,  
And in the sun all morning binds the sheaves,  
Then here, at noon, comes back his stores to use—  
Here will I sit and wait,  
While to my ear from uplands far away  
The bleating of the folded flocks is borne,  
With distant cries of reapers in the corn—  
All the live marmur of a summer's day. 20

Screen'd is this nook o'er the high, half-reap'd field,  
And here till sun-down, shepherd ! will I be.



Through the thick corn the scarlet poppies peep,  
 And round green roots and yellowing stalks I see  
 Pale pink convolvulus in tendrils creep ;  
 And air-swept lindens yield  
 Their scent, and rustle down their perfumed showers  
 Of bloom on the bent grass where I am laid,  
 And bower me from the August sun with shade ;  
 And the eye travels down to Oxford's towers.

30

And near me on the grass lies Glanvil's book—  
 Come, let me read the oft-read tale again !  
 The story of the Oxford scholar poor,  
 Of pregnant parts and quick inventive brain,  
 Who, tired of knocking at preferment's door,  
 One summer-morn forsook  
 His friends, and went to learn the gipsy-lore,  
 And roam'd the world with that wild brotherhood,  
 And came, as most men deem'd, to little good,  
 But came to Oxford and his friends no more.

40

But once, years after, in the country-lanes,  
 Two scholars, whom at college erst he knew,  
 Met him, and of his way of life enquired ;  
 Whereat he answer'd, that the gipsy-crew,  
 His mates, had arts to rule as they desired  
 The workings of men's brains,  
 And they can bind them to what thoughts they will.  
 " And I," he said, " the secret of their art,  
 When fully learn'd, will to the world impart ;  
 But it needs heaven-sent moments for this skill."

50

This said, he left them, and return'd no more.—  
 But rumours hung about the country-side,  
 That the lost Scholar long was seen to stray,  
 Seen by rare glimpses, pensive and tongue-tied,  
 In hat of antique shape, and cloak of grey,  
 The same the gipsies wore.



Shepherds had met him on the Hurst in spring ;  
 At some lone alehouse in the Berkshire moors,  
 On the warm ingle-bench, the smock-frock'd boors  
 Had found him seated at their entering,

60

But, 'mid their drink and clatter, he would fly.  
 And I myself seem half to know thy looks,  
 And put the shepherds, wanderer ! on thy trace ;  
 And boys who in lone wheatfields scare the rooks  
 I ask if thou hast pass'd their quiet place ;  
 Or in my boat I lie  
 Moor'd to the cool bank in the summer-heats,  
 'Mid wide grass meadows which the sunshine fills,  
 And watch the warm, green-muffled Cunner hills,  
 And wonder if thou haunt'st their shy retreats.

70

For most, I know, thou lov'st retired ground !  
 Thee at the ferry Oxford riders blithe,  
 Returning home on summer-nights, have met  
 Crossing the stripling Thames at Bab-lock-little,  
 Trailing in the cool stream thy fingers wet,  
 As the punt's rope chops round ;  
 And leaning backward in a pensive dream,  
 And fostering in thy lap a heap of flowers  
 Pluck'd in shy fields and distant Wychwood bowers,  
 And thine eyes resting on the moonlit stream.

80

And then they land, and thou art seen no more !—  
 Maidens, who from the distant hamlets come  
 To dance around the Fyfield elm in May,  
 Oft through the darkening fields have seen thee roam,  
 Or cross a stile into the public way.  
 Oft thou hast given them store  
 Of flowers—the frail-leaf'd, white anemone,  
 Dark bluebells drench'd with dews of summer eve,  
 And purple orchises with spotted leaves—  
 But none hath words she can report of thee.

90



And, above Godstow Bridge, when hay-time's here  
 In June, and many a scythe in sunshine flames,  
 Men who through those wide fields of breezy grass  
 Where black-wing'd swallows haunt the glittering Thames,  
 To bathe in the abandon'd lasher pass,  
 Have often pass'd thee near  
 Sitting upon the river bank o'ergrown ;  
 Mark'd thine outlandish garb, thy figure spare,  
 Thy dark vague eyes, and soft abstracted air—  
 But, when they came from bathing, thou wast gone ! 100

At some lone homestead in the Cumner hills,  
 Where at her open door the housewife dawns,  
 Thou hast been seen, or hanging on a gate  
 To watch the threshers in the mossy barns.  
 Children, who early range these slopes and late  
 For cresses from the rills,  
 Have known thee eying, all an April-day,  
 The springing pastures and the feeding kine ;  
 And mark'd thee, when the stars come out and shine,  
 Through the long dewy grass move slow away. 110

In autumn, on the skirts of Bagley Wood—  
 Where most the gipsies by the turf-edged way  
 Pitch their smoked tents, and every bush you see  
 With scarlet patches tagg'd and shreds of grey,  
 Above the forest-ground called Theassaly—  
 The blackbird, picking food,  
 Sees thee, nor stops his meal, nor fears at all ;  
 So often has he known thee past him stray,  
 Rapt, twirling in thy hand a wither'd spray,  
 And waiting for the spark from heaven to fall. 120

And once, in winter, on the canseway chill  
 Where home through flooded fields foot-travellers go,  
 Have I not pass'd thee on the wooden bridge,  
 Wrapt in thy cloak and battling with the snow



Thy face tow'rd Hinksey and its wintry ridge?  
 And thou hast clim'd the hill,  
 And gain'd the white brow of the Cumner range;  
 Turn'd once to watch, while thick the snowflakes fall,  
 The line of festal light in Christ-Church hall—  
 Then sought thy straw in some sequester'd grange. 130

But what—I dream! Two hundred years are flown  
 Since first thy story ran through Oxford halls,  
 And the grave Gleanvil did the tale inscribe  
 That thou wert wander'd from the studious walls  
 To learn strange arts, and join a gipsy-tribe;  
 And thou from earth art gone  
 Long since, and in some quiet churchyard laid—  
 Some country-nook, where o'er thy unknown grave  
 Tall grasses and white flowering nettles wave,  
 Under a dark, red-fruited yew-tree's shade. 140

—No, no, thou hast not felt the lapse of hours!  
 For what wears out the life of mortal men?  
 'Tis that from change to change their being rolls;  
 'Tis that repeated shocks, again, again,  
 Exhaust the energy of strongest souls  
 And numb the elastic powers.  
 Till having used our nerves with bliss and teen,  
 And tired upon a thousand schemes our wit,  
 To the just-pausing Genius we remit  
 Our worn-out life, and are—what we have been. 150

Thou hast not lived, why should'st thou perish, so?  
 Thou hadst *one* aim, *one* business, *one* desire;  
 Else wert thou long since number'd with the dead!  
 Else hadst thou spent, like other men, thy fire!  
 The generations of thy peers are fled,  
 And we ourselves shall go;  
 But thou possessest an immortal lot,  
 And we imagine thee exempt from age



And living as thou liv'st on Glanvil's page,  
Because thou hadst—what we, alas ! have not. 160

For early didst thou leave the world, with powers  
Fresh, undiverted to the world without,  
Firm to their mark, not spent on other things ;  
Free from the sick fatigue, the languid doubt,  
Which much to have tried, in much been baffled, brings.  
O life unlike to ours !

Who fluctuate idly without term or scope,  
Of whom each strives, nor knows for what he strives,  
And each half lives a hundred different lives ;  
Who wait like thee, but not, like thee, in hope. 170

Thou waitest for the spark from heaven ! and we,  
Light half-believers of our casual creeds,  
Who never deeply felt, nor clearly will'd,  
Whose insight never has borne fruit in deeds,  
Whose vague resolves never have been fulfill'd ;  
For whom each year we see  
Breeds new beginnings, disappointments new ;  
Who hesitate and falter life away,  
And lose to-morrow the ground won to-day—  
Ah ! do not we, wanderer ! await it too ? 180

Yes, we await it !—but it still delays,  
And then we suffer ! and amongst us one,  
Who most has suffer'd, takes dejectedly  
His seat upon the intellectual throne ;  
And all his store of sad experience he  
Lays bare of wretched days ;  
Tells us his misery's birth and growth and signs,  
And how the dying spark of hope was fed,  
And how the breast was soothed, and how the head,  
And all his hourly varied anodynes. 190



This for our wisest ! and we others pine,  
 And wish the long unhappy dream would end,  
 And waive all claim to bliss, and try to bear ;  
 With close-lipp'd patience for our only friend,  
 Sad patience, too near neighbour to despair—  
 But none has hope like thine !  
 Thou through the fields and through the woods dost stray,  
 Roaming the country-side, a truant boy,  
 Nursing thy project in unclouded joy,  
 And every doubt long blown by time away. 200

O born in days when wits were fresh and clear,  
 And life ran gaily as the sparkling Thames ;  
 Before this strange disease of modern life,  
 With its sick hurry, its divided aims,  
 Its heads o'ertax'd, its palsied hearts, was rife—  
 Fly hence, our contact fear !  
 Still fly, plunge deeper in the bowering wood !  
 Averse, as Dido did with gesture stern  
 From her false friend's approach in Hades turn,  
 Wave us away, and keep thy solitude ! 210

Still nursing the unconquerable hope,  
 Still clutching the inviolable shade,  
 With a free, onward impulse brushing through,  
 By night, the silver'd branches of the glade—  
 Far on the forest-skirts, where none pursue,  
 On some mild pastoral slope  
 Emerge, and resting on the moonlit pales  
 Freshen thy flowers as in former years  
 With dew, or listen with enchanted ears,  
 From the dark dingles, to the nightingales ! 220

But fly our paths, our feverish contact fly !  
 For strong the infection of our mental strife,  
 Which, though it gives no bliss, yet spoils for rest ;  
 And we should win thee from thy own fair life,



Like us distracted, and like us unblest.  
 Soon, soon thy cheer would die,  
 Thy hopes grow timorous, and unfix'd thy powers,  
 And thy clear aims be cross and shifting made ;  
 And then thy glad perennial youth would fade,  
 Fade, and grow old at last, and die like ours.

230

Then fly our greetings, fly our speech and smiles !  
 —As some grave Tyrian trader from the sea,  
 Descried at sunrise an emerging prow  
 Lifting the cool-hair'd creepers stealthily,  
 The fringes of a southward-facing brow  
 Among the Ægean isles ;  
 And saw the merry Grecian coaster come,  
 Freightd with amber grapes, and Chian wine,  
 Green, bursting figs, and tunnies steep'd in brine—  
 And knew the intruders on his ancient home,

240

The young light-hearted masters of the waves—  
 And snatch'd his rudder, and shook out more sail ;  
 And day and night held on indignantly  
 O'er the blue Midland waters with the gale,  
 Betwixt the Syrtes and soft Sicily,  
 To where the Atlantic raves  
 Outside the western straits ; and unbent sails  
 There, where down cloudy cliffs, through sheets of foam,  
 Shy traffickers, the dark Iberians come ;  
 And on the beach nudid his corded bales.

250

### THYRSIS.

A MONODY, to commemorate the author's friend,  
 ARTHUR HUGH CLOUGH, who died at Florence, 1861.

How changed is here each spot man makes or fills !  
 In the two Hinkseys nothing keeps the same ;



The village street its haunted mansion lacks,  
 And from the sign is gone Sibylla's name,  
 And from the roofs the twisted chimney-stacks—  
   Are ye too changed, ye hills ?  
 See, 'tis no foot of unfamiliar men  
   To-night from Oxford up your pathway strays !  
   Here came I often, often, in old days—  
 Thyrsis and I ; we still had Thyrsis then.

10

Runs it not here, the track by Childsworth Farm,  
 Past the high wood, to where the elm-tree crowns  
   The hill behind whose ridge the sunset flames ?  
 The signal-elm, that looks on Ilsley Downs,  
   The Vale, the three lone weirs, the youthful Thames ?—  
   This winter-eve is warm,  
 Humid the air ! leafless, yet soft as spring,  
   The tender purple spray on copse and briers !  
   And that sweet city with her dreaming spires,  
 She needs not June for beauty's heightening,

20

Lovely all times she lies, lovely to-night !—  
 Only, methinks, some loss of habit's power  
   Befalls me wandering through this upland dim.  
 Once pass'd I blindfold here, at any hour ;  
   Now seldom come I, since I came with him.  
   That single elm-tree bright  
 Against the west—I miss it ! is it gone ?  
   We prized it dearly ; while it stood, we said,  
   Our friend, the Gipsy-Scholar, was not dead ;  
 While the tree lived, he in these fields lived on.

30

Too rare, too rare, grow now my visits here,  
 But once I knew each field, each flower, each stick ;  
   And with the country-folk acquaintance made  
 By barn in threshing-time, by new-built rick.  
   Here, too, our shepherd pipes we first assay'd  
   Ah me ! this many a year



My pipe is lost, my shepherd's holiday !  
Needs must I lose them, needs with heavy heart  
Into the world and wave of men depart ;  
But Thyrsis of his own will went away.

40

It irk'd him to be here, he could not rest.  
He loved each simple joy the country yields,  
He loved his mates ; but yet he could not keep,  
For that a shadow lour'd on the fields,  
Here with the shepherds and the silly sheep.  
Some life of men unblest  
He knew, which made him droop, and fill'd his head.  
He went ; his piping took a troubled sound  
Of storms that rage outside our happy ground ;  
He could not wait their passing, he is dead.

50

So, some tempestuous morn in early June,  
When the year's primal burst of bloom is o'er,  
Before the roses and the longest day—  
When garden-walks and all the grassy floor  
With blossoms red and white of fallen May  
And chestnut-flowers are strewn—  
So have I heard the cuckoo's parting cry,  
From the wet field, through the vext garden-trees,  
Come with the volleying rain and tossing breeze :  
*The bloom is gone, and with the bloom go I !*

60

Too quick despairer, wherefore wilt thou go ?  
Soon will the high Midsummer pomps come on,  
Soon will the musk carnations break and swell,  
Soon shall we have gold-dusted snapdragon,  
Sweet-William with his homely cottage-smell,  
And stocks in fragrant blow ;  
Roses that down the alleys shine afar,  
And open, jasmine-muffled lattices,  
And groups under the dreaming garden-trees,  
And the full moon, and the white evening-star.

70



He hearkens not ! light comes, he is flown !  
 What matters it ? next year he will return,  
 And we shall have him in the sweet spring-days,  
 With whitening hedges, and uncrumpling fern,  
 And blue-bells trembling by the forest-ways,  
 And scent of hay new-mown.  
 But Thyras never more we swains shall see ;  
 See him come back, and cut a smoother reed,  
 And blow a strain the world at last shall heed—  
 For Time, not Corydon, hath conquer'd thee !

80

Alack, for Corydon no rival now !—  
 But when Sicilian shepherds lost a mate,  
 Some good survivor with his flute would go,  
 Piping a ditty sad for Bion's fate ;  
 And cross the unpermitted ferry's flow,  
 And relax Pluto's brow,  
 And make leap up with joy the beauteous head  
 Of Proserpine, among whose crowned hair  
 Are flowers first open'd on Sicilian air,  
 And flute his friend, like Orpheus, from the dead.

90

O easy access to the hearer's grace  
 When Dorian shepherds sang to Proserpine !  
 For she herself had trod Sicilian fields,  
 She knew the Dorian water's gush divine,  
 She knew each lily white which Enna yields,  
 Each rose with blushing face ;  
 She loved the Dorian pipe, the Dorian strain.  
 But ah, of our poor Thames she never heard !  
 Her foot the Cumner cowslips never stirr'd ;  
 And we should tease her with our plaint in vain !

100

Well ! wind-dispersed and vain the words will be,  
 Yet, Thyras, let me give my grief its hour  
 In the old haunt, and find our tree-topp'd hill !  
 Who, if not I, for questing here hath power ?



I know the wood which hides the daffodil,  
 I know the Fyfield tree,  
 I know what white, what purple fritillaries  
 The grassy harvest of the river-fields,  
 Above by Ensham, down by Sandford, yields,  
 And what sedged brooks are Thames's tributaries ; 110

I know these slopes ; who knows them if not I ?—  
 But many a dingle on the loved hill-side,  
 With thorns once studded, old, white-blossom'd trees,  
 Where thick the cowslips grew, and far descried  
 High tower'd the spikes of purple orchises,  
 Hath since our day put by  
 The coronals of that forgotten time ;  
 Down each green bank hath gone the ploughboy's team,  
 And only in the hidden brookside gleam  
 Primroses, orphans of the flowery prime. 120

Where is the girl, who by the boatman's door,  
 Above the locks, above the boating throng,  
 Unmoor'd our skiff when through the Wytham flats,  
 Red loosestrife and blond meadow-sweet among  
 And darting swallows and light water-gnats,  
 We track'd the shy Thames shore ?  
 Where are the mowers, who, as the tiny swell  
 Of our boat passing heaved the river-grass,  
 Stood with suspended scythe to see us pass ?—  
 They all are gone, and thou art gone as well ! 130

Yes, thou art gone ! and round me too the night  
 In ever-nearing circle weaves her shade.  
 I see her veil draw soft across the day,  
 I feel her slowly chilling breath invade  
 The cheek grown thin, the brown hair sprent with grey ;  
 I feel her finger light  
 Laid pausefully upon life's headlong train ;—  
 The foot less prompt to meet the morning dew,



The heart less bounding at emotion new,  
And hope, once crush'd, less quick to spring again. 140

And long the way appears, which seem'd so short  
To the less practised eye of sanguine youth ;  
And high the mountain-tops, in cloudy air,  
The mountain-tops where is the throne of Truth,  
Tops in life's morning-sun so bright and bare !  
Unbreachable the fort  
Of the long-batter'd world uplifts its wall ;  
And strange and vain the earthly turmoil grows,  
And near and real the charm of thy repose,  
And night as welcome as a friend would fall. 150

But hush ! the upland hath a sudden loss  
Of quiet !—Look, adown the dusk hill-side,  
A troop of Oxford hunters going home,  
As in old days, jovial and talking, ride !  
From hunting with the Berkshire hounds they come.  
Quick ! let me fly, and cross  
Into yon farther field !—'Tis done ; and see,  
Back'd by the sunset, which doth glorify  
The orange and pale violet evening-sky,  
Bare on its lonely ridge, the Tree ! the Tree ! 160

I take the omen ! Eve lets down her veil,  
The white fog creeps from bush to bush about,  
The west unflushes, the high stars grow bright,  
And in the scatter'd farms the lights come out.  
I cannot reach the signal-tree to-night,  
Yet, happy omen, hail !  
Hear it from thy broad lucent Arno-vale  
(For there thine earth-forgetting eyelids keep  
The morningless and unawakening sleep  
Under the flowery oleanders pale), 170

Hear it, O Thyrsis, still our tree is there !—  
Alas, vain ! These English fields, this upland dim,



These brambles pale with mist engarlanded,  
 That lone, sky-pointing tree, are not for him ;  
 To a boon southern country he is fled,  
 And now in happier air,  
 Wandering with the great Mother's train divine  
 (And purer or more subtle soul than thee,  
 I trow, the mighty Mother doth not see)  
 Within a folding of the Apennine,

180

Thou hearest the immortal chants of old !—  
 Putting his sickle to the perilous grain  
 In the hot cornfield of the Phrygian king,  
 For thee the Lityerses-song again  
 Young Daphnis with his silver voice doth sing ;  
 Sings his Sicilian fold,  
 His sheep, his hapless love, his blinded eyes—  
 And how a call celestial round him rang,  
 And heavenward from the fountain-brink he sprang,  
 And all the marvel of the golden skies.

190

There thou art gone, and me thou leavest here  
 Sole in these fields ! yet will I not despair.  
 Despair I will not, while I yet descry  
 Neath the mild canopy of English air  
 That lonely tree against the western sky.  
 Still, still these slopes, 'tis clear,  
 Our Gipsy-Scholar haunts, outliving thee !  
 Fields where soft sheep from cages pull the hay,  
 Woods with anemonies in flower till May,  
 Know him a wanderer still ; then why not me !

200

A fugitive and gracious light he seeks,  
 Shy to illumine ; and I seek it too.  
 This does not come with houses or with gold,  
 With place, with honour, and a flattering crew ;  
 'Tis not in the world's market bought and sold—  
 But the smooth-slipping weeks



Drop by, and leave its seeker still untired ;  
 Out of the heed of mortals he is gone,  
 He wends unfollow'd, he must house alone ;  
 Yet on he fares, by his own heart inspired.

210

Thou too, O Thyr sis, on like quest wast bound ;  
 Thou wanderest with me for a little hour !  
 Men gave thee nothing ; but this happy quest,  
 If men esteem'd thee feeble, gave thee power,  
 If men procured thee trouble, gave thee rest.  
 And this rude Cumber ground,  
 Its fir-topped Hurst, its farms, its quiet fields,  
 Here can'st thou in thy jocund youthful time,  
 Here was thine height of strength, thy golden prime !  
 And still the haunt beloved a virtue yields.

220

What though the music of thy rustic flute  
 Kept not for long its happy, country tone ;  
 Lost it too soon, and learnt a stormy note  
 Of men contention-tost, of men who groan,  
 Which task'd thy pipe too sore, and tired thy throat—  
 It fail'd, and thou wast mute !  
 Yet badst thou alway visions of our light,  
 And long with men of care thou couldst not stay,  
 And soon thy foot resumed its wandering way,  
 Left human haunt, and on alone till night.

230

Too rare, too rare, grow now my visits here !  
 'Mid city-noise, not, as with thee of yore,  
 Thyr sis ! in reach of sheep-bells, is my home.  
 —Then through the great town's harsh, heart-wearying roar,  
 Let in thy voice a whisper often come,  
 To chase fatigue and fear :  
*Why faintest thou ? I wander'd till I died.*  
*Roam on ! The light we sought is shining still.*  
*Dost thou ask proof ? Our tree yet crowns the hill,*  
*Our Scholar travels yet the loved hill-side.*

240



## STANZAS FROM CARNAC.

FAR on its rocky knoll deserted  
Saint Michael's chapel cuts the sky.  
I climb'd ;—beneath me, bright and wide,  
Lay the lone coast of Brittany.

Bright in the sunset, weird and still,  
It lay beside the Atlantic wave,  
As though the wizard Merlin's will  
Yet charm'd it from his forest-grave.

Behind me on their grassy sweep,  
Bearded with lichen, scrawl'd and grey,  
The giant stones of Carnac sleep,  
In the mild evening of the May.

10

No priestly stern procession now  
Moves through their rows of pillars old ;  
No victims bleed, no Druids bow—  
Sheep make the daisied aisles their fold.

From bush to bush the cuckoo flies,  
The orchis red gleams everywhere ;  
Gold furze with broom in blossom vies,  
The blue-bells perfume all the air.

20

And o'er the glistening, lonely land,  
Rise up, all round, the Christian spires ;  
The church of Carnac, by the strand,  
Catches the westering sun's last fires.

And there, across the watery way,  
See, low above the tide at flood,  
The sickle-sweep of Quiberon Bay,  
Whose beach once ran with loyal blood !



And beyond that, the Atlantic wide !—  
 All round, no soul, no boat, no hail ;  
 But, on the horizon's verge descried,  
 Hangs, touch'd with light, one snowy sail !

30

Ah ! where is he, who should have come  
 Where that far sail is passing now,  
 Past the Loire's mouth, and by the foam  
 Of Finistère's unquiet brow,

Home, round into the English wave ?  
 —He tarries where the Rock of Spain  
 Mediterranean waters lave ;  
 He enters not the Atlantic main.

40

Oh, could he once have reach'd this air  
 Freshen'd by plunging tides, by showers !  
 Have felt this breath he loved, of fair  
 Cool northern fields, and grass, and flowers !

He long'd for it—press'd on.—In vain !  
 At the Straits fail'd that spirit brave.  
 The south was parent of his pain,  
 The south is mistress of his grave.

#### A SOUTHERN NIGHT.

THE sandy spits, the shore-lock'd lakes,  
 Melt into open, moonlit sea ;  
 The soft Mediterranean breaks  
 At my feet, free.

Dotting the fields of corn and vine,  
 Like ghosts the huge, guar'd olives stand.  
 Behind, that lovely mountain-line !  
 While, by the strand,



Cette, with its glistening houses white,  
Curves with the curving beach away  
To where the lighthouse beacons bright  
Far in the bay.

10

Ah ! such a night, so soft, so lone,  
So moonlit, saw me once of yore  
Wander unquiet, and my own  
Vext heart deplore.

But now that trouble is forgot ;  
Thy memory, thy pain, to-night,  
My brother ! and thine early lot,  
Possess me quite.

20

The murmur of this Midland deep  
Is heard to-night around thy grave,  
There, where Gibraltar's cannon'd steep  
Oerfrowns the wave.

For there, with bodily anguish keen,  
With Indian heats at last fordone,  
With public toil and private teen—  
Thou sank'st, alone.

Slow to a stop, at morning grey,  
I see the smoke-crown'd vessel come,  
Slow round her paddles dies away  
The seething foam.

30

A boat is lower'd from her side ;  
Ah, gently place him on the bench !  
That spirit—if all have not yet died—  
A breath might quench.

Is this the eye, the footstep fast,  
The mien of youth we used to see,  
Poor, gallant boy !—for such thou wast  
Still art, to me.

40



The limbs their wonted tasks refuse ;  
 The eyes are glazed, thou canst not speak ;  
 And whiter than thy white burnous  
 That wasted cheek !

Enough ! The boat, with quiet shock,  
 Unto its haven coming nigh,  
 Touches, and on Gibraltar's rock  
 Lands thee to die.

Ah me ! Gibraltar's strand is far,  
 But farther yet across the brine  
 Thy dear wife's ashes buried are,  
 Remote from thine.

50

For there, where morning's sacred fount  
 Its golden rain on earth confers,  
 The snowy Himalayan Mount  
 O'ershadows hers.

Strange irony of fate, alas,  
 Which, for two jaded English, saves,  
 When from their dusty life they pass,  
 Such peaceful graves !

60

In cities should we English lie,  
 Where cries are rising ever now,  
 And men's incessant stream goes by—  
 We who pursue

Our business with unslackening stride,  
 Traverse in troops, with care-fill'd breast,  
 The soft Mediterranean side,  
 The Nile, the East,

And see all sights from pole to pole,  
 And glanee, and nod, and bustle by,  
 And never once possess our soul  
 Before we die.

70



Not by those hoary Indian hills,  
Not by this gracious Midland sea  
Whose floor to-night sweet moonshine fills,  
Should our graves be.

Some sage, to whom the world was dead,  
And men were specks, and life a play ;  
Who made the roots of trees his bed,  
And once a day

80

With staff and gourd his way did bend  
To villages and homes of man,  
For food to keep him till he end  
His mortal span

And the pure goal of being reach ;  
Hoar-headed, wrinkled, clad in white,  
Without companion, without speech,  
By day and night

Pondering God's mysteries untold  
And tranquil as the glacier-snows  
He by those Indian mountains old  
Might well repose.

90

Some grey crusading knight austere,  
Who bore Saint Louis company,  
And came home hurt to death, and here  
Landed to die ;

Some youthful troubadour, whose tongue  
Fill'd Europe once with his love-pain,  
Who here outworn had sunk, and sung  
His dying strain ;

100

Some girl, who here from castle-bower,  
With furtive step and cheek of flame,  
Twixt myrtle-hedges all in flower  
By moonlight came



To meet her pirate-lover's ship ;  
 And from the wave-kiss'd marble stair  
 Beckon'd him on, with quivering lip  
 And floating hair ;

And lived some moons in happy trance,  
 Then learnt his death and pined away—  
 Such by these waters of romance  
 'Twas meet to lay.

110

But you—a grave for knight or sage,  
 Romantic, solitary, still,  
 O spent ones of a work-day age !  
 Befits you ill.

So sang I ; but the midnight breeze,  
 Down to the brimm'd, moon-charmed main,  
 Comes softly through the olive-trees,  
 And checks my strain.

120

I think of her, whose gentle tongue  
 All plaint in her own cause controu'd ;  
 Of thee I think, my brother ! young  
 In heart, high-sou'd—

That comely face, that cluster'd brow,  
 That cordial hand, that bearing free,  
 I see them still, I see them now,  
 Shall always see !

And what but gentleness untired,  
 And what but noble feeling warm,  
 Wherever shown, howe'er inspired,  
 Is grace, is charm ?

130

What else is all these waters are,  
 What else is steep'd in lucid sheen,  
 What else is bright, what else is fair,  
 What else serene ?



Mild o'er her grave, ye mountains, shine :  
 Gently by his, ye waters, glide !  
 To that in you which is divine  
 They were allied.

## RUGBY CHAPEL.

NOVEMBER 1857.

COLDLY, sadly descends  
 The autumn-evening. The field  
 Strewn with its dank yellow drifts  
 Of wither'd leaves, and the elms,  
 Fade into dimness apace,  
 Silent;—hardly a shout  
 From a few boys late at their play !  
 The lights come out in the street,  
 In the school-room windows ;—but cold,  
 Solemn, unlighted, austere,  
 Through the gathering darkness, arise  
 The chapel-walls, in whose bound  
 Thou, my father ! art laid.

There thou dost lie, in the gloom  
 Of the autumn evening. But ah !  
 That word, *gloom*, to my mind  
 Brings thee back, in the light  
 Of thy radiant vigour, again ;  
 In the gloom of November we pass'd  
 Days not dark at thy side ;  
 Seasons impair'd not the ray  
 Of thy buoyant cheerfulness clear.  
 Such thou wast ! and I stand  
 In the autumn evening, and think  
 Of bygone autumns with thee.



Fifteen years have gone round  
 Since thou arosest to tread,  
 In the summer-morning, the road  
 Of death, at a call unforeseen,  
 Sudden. For fifteen years,  
 We who till then in thy shade  
 Rested as under the boughs  
 Of a mighty oak, have endured  
 Sunshine and rain as we might,  
 Bare, unshaded, alone,  
 Lacking the shelter of thee.

30

O strong soul, by what shore  
 Tarriest thou now? For that force,  
 Surely, has not been left vain!  
 Somewhere, surely, afar,  
 In the sounding labour-house vast  
 Of being, is practised that strength,  
 Zealous, beneficent, firm!  
 Yes, in some far-shining sphere,  
 Conscious or not of the past,  
 Still thou performest the word  
 Of the Spirit in whom thou dost live—  
 Prompt, unwearied, as here!  
 Still thou upraiest with zeal  
 The humble good from the ground,  
 Sternly represses the bad!  
 Still, like a trumpet, dost rouse  
 Those who with half-open eyes  
 Tread the border-land dim  
 'Twixt vice and virtue; reviv'st,  
 Succourest!—this was thy work,  
 This was thy life upon earth.

40

50

What is the course of the life  
 Of mortal men on the earth?—



Most men eddy about  
Here and there—eat and drink,  
Chatter and love and hate,  
Gather and squander, are raised  
Aloft, are hur'd in the dust,  
Striving blindly, achieving  
Nothing ; and then they die—  
Perish ;—and no one asks  
Who or what they have been,  
More than he asks what waves,  
In the moonlit solitudes mild  
Of the midmost Ocean, have swell'd,  
Foam'd for a moment, and gone.

60

70

And there are some, whom a thirst  
Ardent, unquenchable, fires,  
Not with the crowd to be spent,  
Not without aim to go round  
In an eddy of purposeless dust,  
Effort unmeaning and vain.  
Ah yes ! some of us strive  
Not without action to die  
Fruitless, but something to snatch  
From dull oblivion, nor all  
Glint the devouring grave !  
We, we have chosen our path—  
Path to a clear-purposed goal,  
Path of advance !—but it leads  
A long, steep journey, through sunk  
Gorges, o'er mountains in snow.  
Cheerful, with friends, we set forth—  
Then, on the height, comes the storm.  
Thunder crashes from rock  
To rock, the cataracts reply,  
Lightnings dazzle our eyes.  
Roaring torrents have breach'd

80

90



The track, the stream-bed descends  
 In the place where the wayfarer once  
 Planted his footstep—the spray  
 Boils o'er its borders ! aloft  
 The unseen snow-beds dislodge  
 Their hanging ruin ; alas,  
 Havoc is made in our train !  
 Friends, who set forth at our side,  
 Falter, are lost in the storm.

100

We, we only are left !  
 With frowning foreheads, with lips  
 Sternly compress'd, we strain on,  
 On—and at nightfall at last  
 Come to the end of our way,  
 To the lonely inn 'mid the rocks ;  
 Where the gaunt and taciturn host  
 Stands on the threshold, the wind  
 Shaking his thin white hairs—  
 Holds his lantern to scan  
 Our storm-beat figures, and asks :  
 Whom in our party we bring ?  
 Whom we have left in the snow ?

110

Sadly we answer : We bring  
 Only ourselves ! we lost  
 Sight of the rest in the storm.  
 Hardly ourselves we fought through,  
 Stripp'd, without friends, as we are.  
 Friends, companions, and train,  
 The avalanche swept from our side

120

But thou would'st not *alone*  
 Be saved, my father ! *alone*  
 Conquer and come to thy goal,  
 Leaving the rest in the wild.  
 We were weary, and we



Fearful, and we in our march  
 Fain to drop down and to die. 120  
 Still thou turnedst, and still  
 Beckonedst the trembler, and still  
 Gavest the weary thy hand.

If, in the paths of the world,  
 Stones might have wounded thy feet,  
 Toil or dejection have tried  
 Thy spirit, of that we saw  
 Nothing—to us thou wast still  
 Cheerful, and helpful, and firm !  
 Therefore to thee it was given 140  
 Many to save with thyself ;  
 And, at the end of thy day,  
 O faithful shepherd ! to come,  
 Bringing thy sheep in thy hand.

And through thee I believe  
 In the noble and great who are gone ;  
 Pure souls honour'd and blest  
 By former ages, who else—  
 Such, so soulless, so poor,  
 Is the race of men whom I see— 150  
 Seem'd but a dream of the heart,  
 Seem'd but a cry of desire.  
 Yes ! I believe that there lived  
 Others like thee in the past,  
 Not like the men of the crowd  
 Who all round me to-day  
 Bluster or cringe, and make life  
 Hideous, and arid, and vile ;  
 But souls temper'd with fire,  
 Ferrent, heroic, and good, 160  
 Helpers and friends of mankind.



Servants of God !—or sons  
 Shall I not call you ? because  
 Not as servants ye knew  
 Your Father's innermost mind,  
 His, who unwillingly sees  
 One of his little ones lost—  
 Yours is the praise, if mankind  
 Hath not as yet in its march  
 Fainted, and fallen, and died !

170

See ! In the rocks of the world  
 Marches the host of mankind,  
 A feeble, wavering line.  
 Where are they tending ?—A God  
 Marshal'd them, gave them their goal.  
 Ah, but the way is so long !  
 Years they have been in the wild !  
 Sore thirst plagues them, the rocks,  
 Rising all round, overawe ;  
 Factions divide them, their host  
 Threatens to break, to dissolve.  
 —Ah, keep, keep them combined !  
 Else, of the myriads who fill  
 That army, not one shall arrive ;  
 Sole they shall stray ; in the rocks  
 Stagger for ever in vain,  
 Die one by one in the waste.

180

Then, in such hour of need  
 Of your fainting, dispirited race,  
 Ye, like angels, appear,  
 Radiant with ardour divine !  
 Beacons of hope, ye appear !  
 Languor is not in your heart,  
 Weakness is not in your word,  
 Weariness not on your brow.

190



Ye alight in our van ! at your voice,  
Panic, despair, flee away.

Ye move through the ranks, recall  
The stragglers, refresh the ontworn,  
Praise, re-inspire the brave !

200

Order, courage, return.

Eyes rekindling, and prayers,  
Follow your steps as ye go.

Ye fill up the gaps in our files,  
Strengthen the wavering line,  
Stablish, continue our march,  
On, to the bound of the waste,  
On, to the City of God.



## LATER POEMS.

### GEIST'S GRAVE.

FOUR years!—and didst thou stay above  
The ground, which hides thee now, but four!  
And all that life, and all that love,  
Were crowded, Geist! into no more?

Only four years those winning ways,  
Which make me for thy presence yearn,  
Call'd us to pet thee or to praise,  
Dear little friend! at every turn?

That loving heart, that patient soul,  
Had they indeed no longer span,  
To run their course, and reach their goal,  
And read their homily to man?

10

That liquid, melancholy eye,  
From whose pathetic, soul-fed springs  
Seem'd surging the Virgilian cry,  
The sense of tears in mortal things—

That steadfast, mournful strain, consoled  
By spirits gloriously gay,  
And temper of heroic mould—  
What, was four years their whole short day?

20



Yes, only four !—and not the course  
Of all the centuries yet to come,  
And not the infinite resource  
Of Nature, with her countless sum

Of figures, with her fulness vast  
Of new creation evermore,  
Can ever quite repeat the past,  
Or just thy little self restore.

Stern law of every mortal lot !  
Which man, proud man, finds hard to bear, 30  
And builds himself I know not what  
Of second life I know not where.

But thou, when struck thine hour to go,  
On us, who stood despondent by,  
A meek last glance of love didst throw,  
And humbly lay thee down to die.

Yet would we keep thee in our heart—  
Would fix our favourite on the scene,  
Nor let thee utterly depart  
And be as if thou ne'er hadst been. 40

And so there rise these lines of verse  
On lips that rarely form them now ;  
While to each other we rehearse :  
*Such ways, such arts, such looks hadst thou !*

We stroke thy broad brown paws again,  
We bid thee to thy vacant chair,  
We greet thee by the window-pane,  
We hear thy scuffle on the stair.

We see the flaps of thy large ears  
Quick raised to ask which way we go ; 50  
Crossing the frozen lake, appears  
Thy small black figure on the snow !



Nor to us culy art thou dear  
 Who mourn thee in thine English home ;  
 Thou hast thine absent master's tear,  
 Dropt by the far Australian foam.

Thy memory lasts both here and there,  
 And thou shalt live as long as we.  
 And after that—thou dost not care !  
 In us was all the world to thee.

60

Yet, fondly zealous for thy fame,  
 Even to a date beyond our own  
 We strive to carry down thy name,  
 By moulded turf, and graven stone.

We lay thee, close within our reach,  
 Here, where the grass is smooth and warm,  
 Between the holly and the beech,  
 Where oft we watch'd thy couchant form

Asleep, yet lending half an ear  
 To travellers on the Portsmouth road ;—  
 There build we thee, O guardian dear,  
 Mark'd with a stone, thy last abode !

70

Then some, who through this garden pass,  
 When we too, like thyself, are clay,  
 Shall see thy grave upon the grass,  
 And stop before the stone, and say :

*People who lived here long ago  
 Did by this stone, it seems, intend  
 To name for future times to know  
 The dachs-hound, Geist, their little friend.*

80



## NOTES.

### EARLY POEMS.

UNDER this title stand in the collected editions of Arnold's poems most of the pieces which appeared in the anonymous volume of 1849 (the chief exceptions are *The Strayed Reveller*, *The Sick King in Bokhara*, and *The Forsaken Mermaid*) and a few others.

### QUIET WORK.

This sonnet appeared in the volume of 1849 and was prefixed as an introduction to the volume of *Poems by Matthew Arnold* in 1853. A few alterations have since been made in it, as 'kept at one' for 'served in one,' 'in lasting fruit' for 'in still advance,' 'fitful' for 'senseless.' The idea of the sonnet is one which is characteristic of the poet; compare, for example, the poem called *Self-Dependence*, and the *Lines Written in Kensington Gardens*. Goethe has the same thought about the quiet but unceasing toil of Nature in contrast with the fitful and noisy restlessness of man. Nature works 'ohne Hast, ohne Rast,' in tranquillity though without pause; man is ever wearying himself, and his noisy labour is after all less fruitful.

The sonnet is regularly constructed, with a pause or 'turn' after the octet. In the first part the poet addressing Nature prays her to teach him the lesson how to reconcile two apparently conflicting duties, the duty of toil and the duty of tranquillity; in the latter part he sets forth the contrast between the discordant uproar of man's labour and the silent sleeplessness of Nature and her ministers, who perform after all a far more glorious task.

2. The lesson is *one*, though blown in every wind, that is taught in all the various operations of Nature.



10. From the expression 'fitful uproar' is inferred the idea of fitful labour.

13. Still...still, i.e. ever.

### THE CHURCH OF BROU.

In this poem, published in 1853, the author has combined fact with imagination in a way which is a little puzzling to those who know the actual Church of Brou and its history. The Church of Notre Dame de Brou is one of the most remarkable in France, and contains the magnificent monuments of Philibert II., duke of Savoy, of his mother Margaret of Bourbon and of his wife, the celebrated Margaret of Austria. The church was erected by the last-named in memory of her husband, who died September 10th, 1504, about four years after their marriage, of a disorder brought on by drinking cold water when fatigued by hunting. The poet has chosen to represent his church as built in a lonely mountain spot, far off from any town, whereas the actual church is, in the suburbs of the town of Bourg-en-Bresse on the way between Macon and Culoz. Similarly the circumstances of the death of the duke are modified in accordance with the poet's fancy; the name of the former duchess who made the vow is turned from Margaret to Mand, and the daughter-in-law who built the church is represented as dying shortly after the death of her husband, whereas Margaret of Austria became ruler of the Netherlands for her brother Philip II. of Spain, and died in 1530.

The actual church, which was much admired and talked of by Matthew Arnold, has very rich decorations and fine stained-glass windows. In the choir are the monuments, in the centre that of Philibert with two recumbent figures, by which he is represented on the lower stage as dying or dead, and on the upper apparently as waking in bliss with angel boys round him. On the right is the tomb of Margaret of Bourbon his mother, and on the left that of Margaret of Austria his widow. The poet, it will be noticed, imagines a single tomb, where the duke and duchess lie side by side.

As to the style of the poem, it recalls in the first part that of the German ballads of the early part of this century, those of Uhland for example, and in the second, some of the earlier poems of Tennyson, especially *The Lady of Shalott*, the rhythm of which is suggested but not actually reproduced. The third is the finest and most original portion of the poem and rises to a high level of picturesque imagination. It may be observed that in the edition of 1877 the author omitted the first and second



parts, and printed the third alone, with the title, *A Tomb among the Mountains*. The poem was again published entire in the edition of 1835.

### I. The Castle.

11. mullion'd. A 'mullion' is an upright division of stone between the lights of a window. The literal meaning is 'stamp' or 'stock,' because it is as it were the stem from which the tracery above branches out.

13. crisps the forest, i.e. curls and wrinkles the forest leaves, cp. 'the crisp woods' in the third part of the poem.

28. weltering; the word means properly to 'roll about,' a frequentative of the older English *walten*, to roll.

33. sconces, 'candlesticks'; properly a sconce is a hidden light or dark lantern. French, *esconce*; Lat. *absconsa*.

35. dais, usually the raised platform at the end of the hall upon which the high table stands, but also used of the canopy over a seat of state.

106. 'Lifelike though made of the white marble.'

109. fretwork, ornamental work of stems interlaced. The word 'fret' is a heraldic term for a kind of grating, from the French *frettes*, Latin *ferretum*, but it has been confused with the English verb 'to fret,' meaning 'to adorn.'

112. the St. John, 'la Saint-Jean,' i.e. Midsummer, the feast of Saint John Baptist being on the 24th of June.

### II. The Church.

1. glistening leaden roof, a contrast to the 'lichen-crested loads' which we have in the third part.

12. clips, 'surrounds and confines.'

22. dight, 'adorned,' from the Old English *dihstan*, to set in order.

### III. The Tomb.

14. their bloody freight, i.e. the wild boars that they have killed in the chase: 'freight,' i.e. burden.

31. the pavement of the courts of Heaven. Perhaps the poet had in his mind the "paved work of a sapphire stone" (cf. I. 23), which was seen under the feet of the God of Israel (*Exod.* xxiv. 10).

36. clere-story windows are the upper range of windows in a church; the clere-story (or clear-story) being that upper level



of the building which is lighted with windows, as opposed to the triforium just below, sometimes called the 'blind-story.'

37. *washes*: a very expressive word, the sound of the wind in the pines being like the sigh of the sea.

41. *glimmering*, a picturesque word used of a dim uncertain light: properly a frequentative of 'gleam'; compare 'weltering' above. Note the picturesque beauty of this concluding passage.

### REQUIESCAT.

12. *laps*. This word 'lap' is simply a variation of 'wrap.' The Shaksperian use of it, "All thy friends are lapp'd in leul," has perhaps given it an association with death.

13. Her spirit, being large, felt itself 'cabin'd, cribbed, confined,' in the limits of its mortal tenement.

16. *vasty*, a variation of 'vast.' It seems to indicate also something of mystery: cp. Shakspeare, 1 *Henry IV.* iii. i. 52.

"I can call spirits from the vasty deep."

### TO A GIPSY CHILD BY THE SEA-SHORE.

This, which is one of the most thoughtful and dignified of Arnold's poems, was first published in 1840, and republished in 1855. It was occasioned by the sight of an infant in its gipsy mother's arms on the shore at Douglas in the Isle of Man, where Matthew Arnold with one of his brothers was watching the arrival of the steamer from Liverpool. The brother who was in his company, Mr. Thomas Arnold, has kindly told me the circumstances. He writes: "My brother and all her children were at Douglas for a month in the autumn of 1842, not long after my father's death. ... One day my brother and I went down towards the sea as the boat was coming in. There was a great crowd, and, after pushing our way through it for some time, we thought it best to stay where we were. In fact, the crowd halted generally. Just in front of us was a woman with a child in her arms. One could not have said with certainty that she was a gipsy, but it is likely enough. The woman, with the child wrapped in an old cloak, was gazing at the sea and the busy scene on the pier; the child was looking over her left shoulder, and therefore at us. The description of the child's little face, over which no smile ever broke, seems to me exactly correct. The complexion was sallow, the eyes dark, with black circles round



them. Looking towards my brother in a minute or two, I saw that he was completely abstracted. So far as I know he never saw the child again, and never heard anything about her." If this poem was actually written in 1842, when Arnold was not yet twenty years old, it must certainly be regarded as a most remarkable production.

1. unpractised eyes, that is, eyes that cannot have learnt their sorrow by experience of life.

2. import, 'weight of meaning.'

5. The idea of this stanza seems to be, 'Behold the scene around, the passing sails, the sea, the pier, all this has meaning, and so too has thy gloom.'

11. annoy. The use of the word here suggests the French *ennui*, which is originally the same word.

13. half averse, etc., 'inclined to turn away even from thy mother, who cannot comprehend thy mood.'

18. fantastic sadness. That is, 'My glooms have been but moods of fancied sadness, with no real depth or import.'

19. thine own, 'such as no others have.'

20. enhance and glorify, by contrast with the brightness around; to 'enhance' is properly to further, and hence to exalt.

21. complexion, 'appearance.'

23. rapt, 'carried away' from all else by the intensity of his feeling.

26. in an alien planet born, 'born into a world with which his nature is not in harmony.'

29. stoic souls. According to the Stoic philosophy all the external things of life are regarded as 'indifferent,' that is, incapable of making a difference to the wise man's happiness. Stoics are 'self-centred,' inasmuch as they consider that the only true good for man is to be found in himself.

33. Or do I wait: 'Or am I to look on thee as on some grey-haired king, who may set forth to me the various experiences of a long life of thought and action, disentangling the evil from the good?'

39 f. 'Thou hast known beforehand what others learn only by bitter experience, namely, how scanty and delusive the harvest of life will prove to be, and yet thou art venturing to set forth upon life.'

43. to swell thy strain, i.e. to deepen thy mood of sorrow.

45 ff. A paraphrase will make clearer the connection of these last stanzas. 'Before death shall come and match the gloom of thy aspect with her stillness and darkness, thou wilt either have thought too deeply on the mystery of life or else have ceased to



think at all. There are many things mercifully interposed between our senses and our sorrows in this life, yet neither love nor labour can make those who have fallen from a high estate quite forget their former glory; and so though thou mayst be blinded for a time by the struggles or the pleasures of life, yet at last, before the night of death closes in upon thee, thou wilt remember what thou hast once been, and resume the majesty of grief which dignifies thee now.'

53. the nectarous poppy lovers use, i.e. the intoxicating sweetness which drags their minds, so that they have no consciousness of the common ills of life, as opium drugs the senses, so that we feel no physical pain.

54. dull Lethæan spring, producing by its dull round a forgetfulness such as was thought to come from drinking the water of Lethæ.

59. the just sun: 'just,' because the brightness of which the poet speaks is conceived to visit the lives of all at some time, making no invidious exception.

60. A 'reach' is a stretch in a river between two curves.

61. blank sunshine. The epithet conveys the idea of a brightness by which the sight is dazed.

the cloud That sever'd, etc., i.e. this cloud of gloom, which marks off one who finds life wanting and turns away from it hopeless.

63. The idea is that the ease which comes of commerce with the world will lessen the grace of this melancholy, and the wisdom which now seems to foreknow the vanity of hope will altogether depart, when the mind becomes occupied with worldly cares, being too high a thing to share that lodging with them.

66. in thy success, thy chain: because success in the struggle of life will be seen to have bound the soul more and more to that world from which at first it seemed to stand aloof. This mood of sorrow is a truer and wiser one than any which tends to satisfaction with the world and with life.

## NARRATIVE POEMS.

### BALDER DEAD.

This poem, published in 1855, is an admirable rendering in the classical style of the Northern myth of Balder, and while keeping close to the Norse mythology it is full of Homeric echoes and, in fact, the spirit of the older Greek religion is in



many respects strikingly akin to that of the Eddas. A few parallels from Homer have been quoted in the notes to this edition, and many more might be found.

The author writes to his sister, December 1855, "I think *Balder* will consolidate the peculiar sort of reputation that I got by *Sohrab and Rustan*, and many will complain that I am settling myself permanently in that field of antiquity, as if there were no other. ... [Arthur Stanley] likes *Balder* as a whole better than *Sohrab*, but thinks it too short; and this is true too, I think, and I must some day add a first book with an account of the circumstances of the death of Balder ... Mallet and his version of the *Edda* is all the poem is based upon" (*Letters of Matthew Arnold*, Vol. I., p. 47).

The author quotes in illustration of the poem the following passage from the prose *Edda*, that is, the ancient Icelandic account of the Scandinavian religion:

"Balder the Good having been tormented with terrible dreams, indicating that his life was in great peril, communicated them to the assembled Æsir, who resolved to conjure all things to avert from him the threatened danger. Then Frigga exacted an oath from fire and water, from iron, and all other metals, as well as from stones, earths, diseases, beasts, birds, poisons, and creeping things, that none of them would do any harm to Balder. When this was done, it became a favourite pastime of the Æsir, at their meetings, to get Balder to stand up and serve them as a mark, some hurling darts at him, some stones, while others hewed at him with their swords and battle-axes, for do what they would, none of them could harm him, and this was regarded by all as a great honour shown to Balder. But when Loki beheld the scene he was sorely vexed that Balder was not hurt. Assuming, therefore, the shape of a woman, he went to Fensalir, the mansion of Frigga. That goddess, when she saw the pretended woman, inquired of her if she knew what the Æsir were doing at their meetings. She replied, that they were throwing darts and stones at Balder without being able to hurt him.

"'Ay,' said Frigga, 'neither metal nor wood can hurt Balder, for I have exacted an oath from all of them.'

"'What!' exclaimed the woman, 'have all things sworn to spare Balder?'

"'All things,' replied Frigga, 'except one little shrub that grows on the eastern side of Valhalla, and is called Mistletoe, and which I thought too young and feeble to crave an oath from.'

"As soon as Loki heard this he went away, and, resuming his natural shape, cut off the mistletoe, and repaired to the place where the gods were assembled. There he found Hödur standing apart, without partaking of the sports, on account of his blindness, and going up to him said, 'Why dost thou not also throw something at Balder?'



"'Because I am blind,' answered Hodur, 'and see not where Balder is, and have, moreover, nothing to throw with.'

"'Come, then,' said Loki, 'do like the rest, and show honour to Balder by throwing this twig at him, and I will direct thy arm toward the place where he stands.'

"Hodur then took the mistletoe, and, under the guidance of Loki, darted it at Balder, who, pierced through and through, fell down lifeless."

### I. Sending.

6. **Lok the Accuser.** The *Edda* says: "Some reckon Lok in the number of the Gods, others call him the calumniator of the Gods, the accuser of Gods and men, ... He surpasses all in that science which is called cunning and perfidy." He is, in fact, a kind of spirit of evil, the father of the wolf Fenris, of the great Serpent of Midgard, and of Hela or Death.

11. **Valhalla** is one of the palaces assigned by Odin to the heroes who have fallen in battle, who feast there with the Gods.

14. **gold-rimm'd skulls.** The ancient Northern practice of making a drinking-cup of the skull of a slain enemy is well known. It enters, for example, into the story of the Lombard King Alboin, who was killed by his wife Rosamund, he having made a drinking-cup of her father's skull and caused her to drink from it unwittingly. In the song of Ragnar Lothbrok occur these words: "Soon in the splendid abode of Odin we shall drink beer out of the skulls of our enemies."

15. *Op. Hom. II. XXIII. 154*: "And now would the light of the sun have set upon them wailing, if Achilles," etc.

18. **Odin** (or Woden), the supreme God of the Teutonic religion, the 'All-father,' or 'Father of the ages.' The fourth day of our week is called after him.

19. In *Hæmmer* the Gods are themselves *ænyðes*, 'free from sorrow,' though to mortals they have given woes enough.

22. **so bright, so loved a God.** "He is most fair to view, and so bright that he darts forth rays of light" (*Edda*). Balder represents perhaps the brightness of the sun's warmth in summer.

24. **The Nornies.** "Of the Nornies or Destinies some are of the race of the Gods, others of the elves or of the dwarves. They are present at the birth of every child to determine his fate ... Those who are of a good origin dispense good destinies, but those men to whom misfortunes happen ought to ascribe them to the evil Nornies" (*Edda*). Arnold here represents them as spinning the thread of man's doom, like the three fates of classical mythology, and in the *Edda* also the chief of the



Nornies are three in number, Urtha, Verthandi, and Skulda, the Past, Present, and Future: they are in fact the weird sisters.

28. The *Edda* teaches that one day the monsters and giants of the earth shall make war on the Gods, the world shall be destroyed, and Gods, heroes and men shall perish. See Part III., ll. 474 ff. of this poem.

33. another's portion, 'the doom assigned to another': cp. the use of the Greek word *μοῖρα*, which means 'portion,' for destiny.

41. Bring wood, etc. It was a Northern custom to place the body of a slain warrior on a funeral pile in a ship, and having lighted the pile to push the vessel out to sea. Balder's ship is represented as the largest in the world.

45. for that is what the dead desire. Cp. Hoin. II. XVI. 675, *ρὸ γὰρ γέρας ἔστι θανάτου*, 'for that is the honour due to the dead.'

47. Sleipner, the best of all horses, said to have had eight feet; but this perhaps is only a figure of speech to express his swiftness.

49. Lidskialf is the palace of Odin. When he is there seated on his throne, he thence discovers every country and sees all the actions of men. With this passage may be compared Hoin. II. XIII. 1 ff., thus translated by Mr. Lang: "Now Zeus after that he had brought the Trojans and Hector to the ships, left them to their toil and endless labour there, but elsewhere again he turned his shining eyes, and looked upon the land of the Thracian horse-breeders, and the Mysians, fierce fighters hand-to-hand, and the proud Hippenolgoi that drink mare's milk, and the Abioi, the most righteous of men. Nor did he turn his shining eyes any more at all towards Troy, for he did not think," etc.

52. Midgard, i.e. 'middle court' (or 'dwelling'), the fortress built by the Gods against the giants for the children of men to dwell in.

53. conjuring Lapps. Lapland has always been famous for its witches, or rather wizards.

57. Ida's plain, the place where the Gods had their dwelling. Cp. Part III., l. 537.

60. think of Balder's pyre. Cp. the Homeric *μνησθαι σίτου* (*μνησθης, χάριτος*, etc.), 'to think of food (watch, battle, etc.).'

pyre, i.e. 'funeral-pile.'

67. the boar Serimner's flesh. The *Edda* says: "The number of the heroes can never be so great but the flesh of the wild boar Serimner will suffice to sustain them; which, though dressed every morning, becomes entire again every night."



68. the Valkyries. "There are also many virgins who minister in Valhalla, pouring out ale for the heroes and taking care of the cups and what belongs to the table. These goddesses are called the Valkyries. Odin sends them into the fields of battle to make choice of those who are to be slain and to bestow the victory." See Part II., ll. 19, 20 of this poem.

crown'd their horns: a Homeric expression, like *κρατῆρας ἐπεσφῶντο ποτοῖο*. It means 'filled full their drinking-horns.'

mead is said in the *Edda* to be the usual drink of the heroes in Valhalla: it is obtained by milking the she-goat that feeds on the leaves of the tree Lerada. Beer, however, is quite as often mentioned.

69. pent-up hearts, hearts in which the grief was confined and not allowed to show itself.

72. Asgard, i.e. 'God-court,' the city of the Gods or Æsir.

84. Fensaler, i.e. 'divine abode,' the palace of Frigg, the Earth-goddess and wife of Odin, here called Frea. She was very commonly confused with Freya, the Goddess of Love, and hence the day of the week which is named after her was called in Latin, *dies Veneris*. The distinction, however, is preserved in this poem (Part III., ll. 90 ff.).

93. revolving things to come. Frigg knew all the destinies of men; as it is said:

"Weirds all  
Methinks Frigg knoweth,  
But telleth them never."

95. bale, 'evil,' 'destruction.' For the sentiment cp. Hom. *Il.* l. 352, *Μῆρες, ἐπεὶ μ' ἔρεός γε μινυθόδιδόντες περ' ἔσθρα*, κ.τ.λ.

101. The foe, the accuser, etc. Repeated from l. 38, in the epic style, so in l. 126, "so bright, so loved a God."

108. See note on, l. 93.

109. Heia, 'Death.' The English 'hell' is the same word, meaning that which hides.

114. long portion'd with, 'destined long beforehand to': cp. l. 23. See Hom. *Il.* XXII. 179, *πάλαι προσημείων ἄλογ*.

115. all another's life, 'all the place in life belonging to another.'

124. the darkness of the final times. See l. 28 ff. What is referred to is the 'darkness of the Gods,' the *Götterdämmerung*, when the monstrous powers of nature shall destroy the Gods and the world. See Part III., ll. 68, 474, etc.

130. still, 'ever.'

141. the bridge Bifrost, where is Heimdall's watch. The bridge Bifrost, the best of all bridges, was built by the Gods as



a way from Heaven to Earth: it is by some called the Rainbow. Heimdall is the watchman of the Gods, who guards the bridge lest any giants should attempt to pass over it. He sees a hundred miles around him both by night and day: he hears the grass grow, and the blast of his horn is heard in all worlds.

151. *Hela's realm*: Niflheim, the land of cold and darkness, whither go the ghosts of those who have not died in battle. The Norse mythology very naturally placed this cheerless abode of the dead in the far north.

157. *Confronts the Dog and Hunter*, that is, the constellation of the Dog and of Orion, which are near to one another, and nearly opposite the Bear: cp. *II.* xviii. 487, "And the Bear, which they also call the Wain, which turns about in the same place and watches Orion, and is alone without portion in the halls of Ocean."

158. *And is alone*, etc. This is the classical description of the constellation of the Bear, but it is not specially appropriate from the point of view of the dwellers in the northern latitudes, where a good many other constellations about the Pole never disappear from the sky.

172. *Niflheim*: to be read as three syllables in the verse. It means 'the house of mist.'

173. *the streams of Hell*. 'Hell' is the same word as 'Hela,' and, in fact, in the *Edda* the place and the person are not very clearly distinguished.

174. Compare Hom. *Od.* xi. 40, *πῶτον ἀπὸ νηὸς κέρυρα*.

203. *loathed feasts*, because of the pent-up sorrow in their hearts.

209. *Breidablik*. The name means 'broad splendours.'

211. *Postures of runes*, that is, arrangements of letters. The mysterious art of writing was conceived to have a close connection with magic. The word 'rune' itself means a mystery or secret conference, connected with the English word 'roun,' meaning 'whisper.' Hence it was used for mysterious symbols of any kind. When Odin desires to raise the dead he does so by means of runes.

215. *bespoke him*, 'spoke to him,' so in Part II., l. 179.

219. In Homer also the Gods have each his own house: cp. *II.* i. 605: "Now when the bright light of the sun was set, these went each to his own house to sleep."

238. Compare l. 191.

241. *hest*, 'command.'

271. *Scalds*, i.e. bards who celebrated the deeds of warriors.



275. *dirge*, 'funeral song'; properly 'Dirige,' from the first word of the anthem, 'Dirige nos, Dominus meus,' in the office for the dead. It is from *Psalm* v. 8, "Lead me, O Lord, in Thy righteousness."

276. *satisfied with wail*. A Homeric expression; cp. *Od.* xix. 213: "And she when she was satisfied with tearful wail," etc.

283. *In garb, in form, etc.* Compare with this the appearance of the spirit of Patroclus to Achilles in *Hom. Il.* xxiii. 65 ff., "And there came to him the soul of the unhappy Patroclus, in everything like him in stature and in his fair eyes and in his voice, and such dress had he on as he was used to wear: and he stood above his head and spake to him thus: 'Sleepest thou, and wast thou forgetful of me, Achilles?'" and then he proceeds to ask that his ashes may be united at last with those of his friend.

332. Cp. *Hom. Il.* xxiii. 99: "So he spake and stretched forth with his dear hands, but did not take hold of him, but his soul went like smoke beneath the earth with a shrill cry." Arnold has taken the comparison to smoke and expended it happily in the following lines.

## II. Journey to the Dead.

14. *the daily fray*. According to the *Edda* the enjoyments of the heroes consist in drinking and fighting, the dead and wounded of each day being restored at evening.

21. *Skulda* is that one of the Nornir who presides over the future (the name is connected with the word 'shall'). She is said to ride with the Valkyries to choose the slain and decide the victory.

33. *the ash Igdrasil* was the greatest of trees, "its boughs are spread over the whole world and stand above heaven," under it the Gods hold their doom every day. Under one of the roots of it is Minir's spring, where knowledge is hidden, and Minir himself, who is full of wisdom because he drinks of it. Cp. *Part III.*, l. 219 ff.

33. *Gladheim*. "They built a court in which their seats stand, twelve others besides the highest seat that the All-Father hath: that house is the best made on earth and the greatest, and it is all within and without built of gold in the place men call Gladheim" (*Edda*). This was the hall of the Gods: that of the Goddesses was Vingolf.

44. *On the twelfth day*. The author puts off the funeral rites of Balder until after Hermod's return. In the *Edda* they take place at once; indeed, it is questionable whether according to that system Balder would have been found in Hela's realm until



his funeral rites had been accomplished, any more than Patroclus could enter the gates of Hades while yet unburnt.

47. This scene of wood-cutting for Balder's pyre is not from the *Edda*, but from Homer. See *Il.* xxiii. 114 ff., where trees are cut down for the pyre of Patroclus: "And they went with wood-cutting axes in their hands and well-woven ropes, and mules went before them; and much they went up and down and sideways and slantways, but when they came to the gleas of many-fountained Ida, forthwith they hastened to cut the high-foliaged oaks with the edged bronze, and these fell with a great crash, and then the Achæans split in two and tied to the mules, and the mules tore up the ground with their foot desiring to reach the plain through the close thickets; and all the wood-cutters carried logs."

48. The *Edda* says of Thor: "He has three things of great price, one of them is the hammer Mjollnir, which the giants know when it is raised aloft; and that is no wonder, for it has split many a skull of their fathers or friends. The second costly thing that he has is the best of all strength-belts, ... but the third thing he has is his iron gloves," etc. Thor is the God of the thunder (*thunor* in Old English), after whom is named in Germanic languages the fifth day of the week. His hammer, which is thrown and returns to his hand again, is the thunder-bolt; the thunder is the driving of his car.

55. A good translation of the Homeric line, *πολλὰ δ' ἄνυστα κάρυστα παράπρ' αὖ δόχμ' ἔ' ἦλθεν*.

63. *darkling*: here only a poetical variation of 'dark,' but more properly used of persons, meaning 'in the dark.'

91 ff. The simile is very picturesque, and its picturesqueness is heightened by its detachment, so to speak: that is, the resemblance is in one point only, the blocking of the way, and the effect of the description is not so much to enforce the appropriateness of the comparison as to give the simile independent life of its own. This also is after the model of Homer, whereas Virgil and modern poets generally tend to a more elaborate adaptation.

95. *hinds*, i.e. 'peasants': in older English 'hine' means a domestic servant.

101 ff. "She asked him his name and kin, and said that the day before there rode over the bridge five bands of dead men, but my bridge rings not save under thee alone, and thou hast not the hue of dead men" (*Edda*).

113. *high-roof'd*, like the Homeric *ὀψερεφής*.

123. "But beneath and northward lieth Hela's way" (*Edda*).



125. *Nor lit with sun.* Rather a harsh use of 'nor,' combining the words that follow it with the epithets which stand before 'mist' in the preceding line.

133. *there, i.e. 'thither.'*

139 ff. So Odysseus, when about to visit the spirits in Hades, sailed through regions of darkness and mist till he reached the limits of the Ocean. *Od.* xi. 12 ff.

140. *fared, 'journeyed.'*

145 ff. "Then rode Hermod thereon till he came to Hebi's gate: then he got off his horse and girthed him up fast, and got up and cheered him with his spurs, but the horse leapt so hard over the gate that he came never near it." (*Edda*).

151. In the *Edda* twelve rivers are said to flow from the fountain of Vergelmer through Nifolheim.

157. The picturesqueness and beauty of this simile is the poet's own, but the idea of the shades of the dead as fluttering about like bats or birds and uttering a squeaking or twittering sound, is taken from Homer in the first place. The whole of this description should be compared with the eleventh book of the *Odyssey*.

166. *their star, 'their fortune.'* It was only those who died in battle who were chosen to feast in Odin's hall.

172. *in sloughs interr'd alive,* the punishment of cowards among the ancient Germans: cp. Tacitus, *Germania*, 12, "ignaves et imbelles et corpore infames coeno ac palude iniecta insuper crate mergunt," i.e. they bury them in a slough with a hurdle thrown on the top.

179. *bespoke him, 'spoke to him.'*

187. *clasp'd her knees; the Homeric attitude of entreaty.*

208 ff. The Gods, hearing of the birth of the children of Lok by the witch or giantess Angerbode, and knowing that great evil would come of them, sent and took them from Jotunheim where they were bred, "and Odin cast the Serpent into the deep sea that lieth about all lands, and he waxed so that he lieth in the midst of the sea round all the earth and holdeth his tail in his mouth. This is he that is called Midgardsworm. Hela he cast into Nifheim, and gave her power over nine worlds, that she should share all those abodes among the men who are sent to her, and these are they who die of sickness or old; and she hath there great domains, and her walls are high and her grates huge." The Wolf was bred up with the Gods, but he waxed so strong that they resolved at length to bind him, and this they did by cunning and enchantment (*Edda*).

215 f. The chain with which the wolf Fenris was at length bound, after he had broken the strongest fetters of iron, was



a magic fetter called Gleipnir, as soft and smooth as a silken string; and when he was bound, the Gods took the chain that was attached to it and drew it through a great rock and fastened it deep in the earth.

216. limber means 'flexible,' 'pliant,' connected in etymology with 'limp.'

219. him too foes await, etc. The *Edda* relates how, after the death of Balder, the Gods took vengeance on Lok, who, being pursued, took the likeness of a salmon, and was at length caught with nets and bound in a cave upon pointed rocks. There is a serpent above him who drops venom over his face, and he is so racked by the venom that the whole earth shakes, and this is called earthquake. There he lies till the twilight of the Gods.

224. Muspel is the land of fire and brightness, far away in the South. From it, according to the Norse mythology, would one day come those who should fight with the Gods and heroes, and destroy Heaven and Earth. Lok and his children, the Serpent and the Wolf, with other monstrous powers, shall fight with the Gods and slay them, though slain themselves, and at length Surtir, the chief of the sons of Muspel, shall destroy all the world by fire. The idea of a general conflagration as the end of all things, is found also in classical mythology:

"Esse quoque in fatis reminiscitur adfore tempus,  
Quo mare, quo tellus correptaque regia cæli  
Ardent."

As to Lok guiding Muspel's children to their hourne, the *Edda* says, quoting from an ancient poem:

"Muspell's peoples  
Will come o'er the sea,  
But Lok steareth."

Lok himself was to slay Heimdall, the warder of the Gods, and to be slain by him.

hourne means properly 'boundary,' hence 'aim' or 'object.'

238. bewweep, 'weep for,' on the model of 'bewail.'

245. withheld, i.e. 'forbidden.'

265 ff. Compare with this the feelings expressed by Achilles: Hom. *Od.* xi. 487 ff.: "Console me not for death, illustrious Odysseus; I would rather be a labourer and serve another, and be a man with small estate, who, had not much living, than rule over all the spirits of the dead who have perished."

274. this ring. In the *Edda* the ring which Balder sends to Odin is that which Odin had laid upon his funeral pyre: see note on l. 44.



125. *Nor lit with sun.* Rather a harsh use of 'nor,' combining the words that follow it with the epithets which stand before 'mist' in the preceding line.

133. *there, i.e. 'thither.'*

139 ff. So Odysseus, when about to visit the spirits in Hades, sailed through regions of darkness and mist till he reached the limits of the Ocean. *Od.* xi. 12 ff.

140. *fare'd, 'journeyed.'*

145 ff. "Then rode Hermod thereon till he came to Heh's gate: then he got off his horse and girthed him up fast, and got up and cheered him with his spurs, but the horse leapt so hard over the gate that he came never near it." (*Edda*).

151. In the *Edda* twelve rivers are said to flow from the fountain of Vergehnur through Nifolheim.

157. The picturesqueness and beauty of this simile is the poet's own, but the idea of the shades of the dead as fluttering about like bats or birds and uttering a squeaking or twittering sound, is taken from Homer in the first place. The whole of this description should be compared with the eleventh book of the *Odyssey*.

166. *their star, 'their fortune.'* It was only those who died in battle who were chosen to feast in Odin's hall.

172. *in sloughs interr'd alive,* the punishment of cowards among the ancient Germans: cp. Tacitus, *Germania*, 12. "ignavos et imbelles et corpore infames coeво ac paluda iniecta insuper crate mergunt," i.e. they bury them in a slough with a hurdle thrown on the top.

179. *bespoke him, 'spoke to him.'*

187. *clasp'd her knees:* the Homeric attitude of entreaty.

206 ff. The Gods, hearing of the birth of the children of Lok by the witch or giantess Angerbode, and knowing that great evil would come of them, sent and took them from Jotunheim where they were bred, "and Odin cast the Serpent into the deep sea that lieth about all lands, and he waxed so that he lieth in the midst of the sea round all the earth and holdeth his tail in his mouth. This is he that is called Midgardsworm. Heh he cast into Nifheim, and gave her power over nine worlds, that she should share all those abodes among the men who are sent to her, and these are they who die of sickness or old; and she hath there great domains, and her walls are high and her grutes huge." The Wolf was bred up with the Gods, but he waxed so strong that they resolved at length to bind him, and this they did by cunning and enchantment (*Edda*).

215 f. The chain with which the wolf Fenris was at length bound, after he had broken the strongest fetters of iron, was



a magic fetter called Gleipnir, as soft and smooth as a silken string; and when he was bound, the Gods took the chain that was attached to it and drew it through a great rock and fastened it deep in the earth.

216. *limber* means 'flexible,' 'pliant,' connected in etymology with 'lump.'

219. him too foes await, etc. The *Edda* relates how, after the death of Balder, the Gods took vengeance on Lok, who, being pursued, took the likeness of a salmon, and was at length caught with nets and bound in a cave upon pointed rocks. There is a serpent above him who drops venom over his face, and he is so racked by the venom that the whole earth shakes, and this is called earthquake. There he lies till the twilight of the Gods.

224. Muspel is the land of fire and brightness, far away in the South. From it, according to the Norse mythology, would one day come those who should fight with the Gods and heroes, and destroy Heaven and Earth. Lok and his children, the Serpent and the Wolf, with other monstrous powers, shall fight with the Gods and slay them, though slain themselves, and at length Surtir, the chief of the sons of Muspel, shall destroy all the world by fire. The idea of a general conflagration as the end of all things, is found also in classical mythology:

"Esse quoque in fatis reminiscitur adfore tempus,  
Quo mare, quo tellus correptaque regni cæli  
Ardeat."

As to Lok guiding Muspel's children to their bourne, the *Edda* says, quoting from an ancient poem:

"Muspell's peoples  
Will come o'er the sea,  
But Lok steereth."

Lok himself was to slay Heimdall, the warder of the Gods, and to be slain by him.

bourne means properly 'boundary,' hence 'aim' or 'object.'

238. *beweep*, 'weep for,' on the model of 'bewail.'

245. *withheid*, i.e. 'forbidden.'

265 ff. Compare with this the feelings expressed by Achilles: *Hon. Od.* xl. 487 ff.: "Console me not for death, illustrious Odysseus; I would rather be a labourer and serve another, and be a man with small estate, who had not much living, than rule over all the spirits of the dead who have perished."

274. this ring. In the *Edda* the ring which Balder sends to Odin is that which Odin had laid upon his funeral pyre: see note on l. 44.



280. inscrutable regard, that is, a look of which the meaning could not be fathomed.

295. And as a traveller, etc. This is one of those pictures which Arnold seems to have seen himself in nature, and treasured up in his memory for reproduction. Many beautiful examples of such complete pictures occur in his poems; for example, ll. 91 ff. and 157 ff. of this part of the present poem.

### III. Funeral.

6 ff. The manner in which the simile is introduced by being put into the mouth of Lok, is dramatic in its effect. Observe, as before, the completeness of the picture, and the detachment of the simile itself from the circumstances which occasion it: see note on Part II., l. 91.

29. against fate, before thy day. Cp. the Homeric *ἔνερ μάρον*, and Virg. *Æn.* IV. 696:

"nec Fato, merita nec morte peribat,  
Sed misera ante diem."

30. soft, that is, in under tones, aside.

49. may keep, i.e. 'may hold good.'

55. that we may turn from grief. The spirit of the Norseman, as that of the Homeric warrior, is averse to any long continuance of mourning for the dead. It is right that the dead should have certain observances and a certain due share of lamentation, "for that is what the dead desire," but tears for the dead must not be allowed to keep the living from their proper pursuits, whether war or hunting or feasting. Odin's wish is to give Balder all that he can justly claim, but at the same time to burn his corpse out of their sight as soon as may be, so that the daily round might go on as before. The Norse Gods are not ashamed of shedding tears, but they dry them soon and do not allow grief to gnaw at the heart; however good the friend or however loved the God whom they bewailed.

68. the twilight of the Gods. See Part I., l. 124.

73. "Thor has two goats and a car which he drives in, and the goats draw the car" (*Edda*).

swaying, 'guiding': the word properly means to 'bend.'

90. Freya, the Goddess of Love and Beauty, often confused with Frigg or Frea, but really distinct. "Freya is ranked with Frigg, she is wedded with the man Odr .... Odr has fared abroad a far way, but Freya weeps for him and her tears are red gold. Freya hath many names, and the reason of this is that she gave herself many names as she fared through unknown peoples in search of Odr" (*Edda*).



96. Vanadis on earth. The *Edda* simply gives Vanadis as one of her many names. In assigning to the Goddess a heavenly and an earthly name the poet is following Homeric precedents: the river which men call Scamander is by the Gods called Xanthos (*H.* xx. 74), the bird which the Gods call 'chulkin' is by men called 'kymindis' (*H.* xiv. 291).

126. Regner. This is the celebrated Regner (or Ragnar) Lodbrok, whose song, supposed to be uttered when he had been thrown into a dungeon full of serpents by Ella, king of Northumbria, is among the most celebrated remains of Northern poetry. The Danish invasions of England were supposed to have had for their motive the desire of the sons of Regner to avenge his death. It is perhaps rather bold on the part of the poet to bring down the myth of Balder's death to so late a time, but after all Regner himself is a somewhat mythical hero.

128. Living, that is, 'while he lived.'

133. Brage, or Bragi, was famous for wisdom in speech, and especially he was skilled in song. He was the first of bards or 'scalds.'

149. my shepherdess, Aslauga. Aslauga, daughter of Sigurd, is said to have been bred up as a peasant girl and to have been loved by Ragnar Lodbrok.

175. It is necessary for the rhythm that 'fire' should be read as a dissyllable: similarly 'Nifheim' in this poem is regularly of three syllables; so 'Ireland,' in *Tristram and Isolt*, e.g. "From Ireland to Cornwall bore."

175 ff. According to the *Edda* the Gods, being unable to launch Balder's ship, sent for a witch from Jotunheim, "who pushed it forward so at the first touch, that fire sprang out of the rollers," that is the balks of timber laid on the sand for the ship to slide over. Thor was so angry at her success, when he had failed, that he grasped his hammer and would have slain her, but the other Gods entreated peace for her. Here the poet makes the sparks fly from the trench which the ship ploughed in the sand, a less natural idea.

194. lurid seems to mean originally 'pale yellow,' and it is used here much in the same way as by Pliny, when, speaking of the darkness and dust-clouds gradually dispersing after the eruption of Vesuvius, he says, "sol etiam effudit, luridus tamen."

212. the sacred morn: a Homeric expression, *λεπρὸν ἥμαρ*.

217. To the ash Igdrasil, etc. See note on Part II., l. 22.

226. both have grounds, i.e. there are grounds for either decision.

236 ff. With this passage compare Hom. *H.* xxii. 167 ff.: "Then among them first spake the Father of gods and men:



'Alas! I see the man whom I love chased round the wall, and my heart is woe for Hector ... But come, give your counsel, Gods, and devise whether we shall save him from death,' etc. And him answered again the bright-eyed goddesses Athene: 'O Father, lord of the bright lightning and the dark cloud, what a thing hast thou said! A man that is a mortal, long ago doomed by fate, wouldst thou release again from evil death? Do it: but not all we other gods approve.'"

258. The sons of Bor were Odin, Vili, and Ve. They slew the giant Ymir, and with his body they filled up the 'yawning void'; of his flesh they made the earth, of his bones the rocks, of his hair the trees, of his blood the sea. His skull formed the vault of heaven, and his brains the clouds.

262. *Muspel*. See note on Part II., l. 224.

270. field of pirates is one of the Norse poetical expressions for the sea.

286. See note on Part I., l. 93.

307. And as in winter, etc. Since Balder represents the summer sun or the warmth of summer, this simile is peculiarly appropriate, indeed one is tempted to think that this part of the myth must have referred originally to the dripping thaw after the winter's frost, which seems to promise a return of summer, though the fulfilment of the promise is often long deferred.

324. "He was born and bred in Vanaheim, but the Vanir gave him as an hostage to the Gods ... and he it was that set the Gods and the Vanir at one again" (*Edda*).

339. fastidious sprites. It may be doubted whether 'sprites' is a word that can properly be used of the Norse Gods; at least there is nothing very sprightly about them.

340. boor, 'peasant.'

344. squeamish means properly 'dizzy,' 'faint,' from a word that means 'swimming in the head'; hence it expresses distaste or disgust, 'overnice,' 'fastidious.'

352. Cp. the verses quoted in the *Edda*:

"Thok will bewail  
with dry eyes  
Balder's balefire.  
Nor quick nor dead gain I  
by man's son:  
Let Hel hold what she has."

408. have any cause, i.e. 'if any have cause.'

412. fellow-sport of Lok, because both had perished helplessly by the contrivance of Lok. So we say that a vessel which is driven about steerless is the sport of the winds and sea.



451. Forset, thy son. "Forseti is the son of Balder and Nanna: he hath the hall in heaven hight Glitnir, and all that come to him with knotty lawsnits go away set at one again" (*Edda*). The same function is now performed by Balder for the spirits of the dead.

466. As the spirits of the dead are feeble and shadowy, so are their quarrels and hates, compared to those of the upper world.

470. function, that is to say, the duties of an office, the office of arbitrator in the disputes of the dead.

475. the fiery band, i.e. the sons of Muspel. See note on Part II., l. 224.

477. Fenris. See note on Part II., ll. 206, 215.

478. the giant Rymer. The *Edda* says that the giant Rymer shall steer the ship Nagelfar, made of dead men's nails, and so shall come and join in the war against the Gods.

479. the great serpent: "Midgardsworm," as he is called in the *Edda*, who lies at the bottom of ocean and surrounds the whole earth: see note on Part II., l. 206.

492. Vidar, called the silent, is next in strength to Thor: "He has a very thick shoe; on him the Gods have much trust in all straits."

Tyr is the War-god; he is one-handed, because when Fenris was bound by the Gods, he laid his right hand in the mouth of the wolf, as a pledge that they would release him again. This they afterwards refused to do, and Fenris bit off the hand. He is the same as Tiw, after whom the third day of the week is named.

496. Compare Part II., l. 5.

501. it were, 'it would be.'

503 ff. The poet attributes to Balder feelings which elsewhere he expresses in his own person; see, for example, the *Lines written in Kensington Gardens*, ll. 21-28.

525 ff. Vidar and Vali, it is said, will survive the destruction, and also Thor's two sons, who will bring with them his hammer, and these will be joined by Balder and Hoder. They will talk over old tales and of that which has come to pass, and they will find in the grass those 'golden tables' which the Gods once had (*Edda*).

527 ff. "The earth shoots up then from the sea, and it is green and fair, and the fields grow unsown" (*Edda*).

530. a seed of man. Two of the sons of men, Lif and Leifðrasir, will have escaped destruction, and from them will spring again the races of the world.

556. Fain had he, i.e. 'gladly would he have.'



558. *Then.* The emphatic position seems meant to indicate that what was their portion then was not their final destiny, and the simile which follows implies that the image of the far-distant future and the bright new world spoken of by Balder is meant to remain most clearly before the mind. This it is which corresponds to the "warmer lands and coasts that keep the sun" of the simile, and beside the anticipation of this the present brightness of Heaven is faint and pale, and the present gloom of Hell is of no account. The point of the comparison does not lie merely in the yearning of Hermod to join his kin, for that he would do equally by his return to Heaven.

### SAINT BRANDAN.

The Voyage of Saint Brandan in search of the Earthly Paradise among the isles of the western ocean was a favourite subject of medieval legend, and every kind of traveller's tale connected with the sea was introduced into it. He is supposed to have lived in Ireland, and to have voyaged northwards past the Hebrides into unknown seas. He is said to have seen the soul of Judas on a wave-swept rock in the ocean, with a large stone for his seat and over his head a piece of cloth suspended, which partly protected him and partly added to his discomfort by flapping in his face. This latter was a cloak which he once gave to a leper in charity; but though he had pity on the leper, he bought the cloak not with his own money, but with that of Christ and the other apostles, whose purse he kept. The stone was one which he had taken and put for a stepping-stone in a marshy place. The moral is the same as we have here, that no act of goodness, however small, will go unrewarded. The respite from hell-fire, however, is due in the legend not to any act of goodness, but to the mercy of our Lady, and it is more extensive than is represented in the poem. Arnold's story is in this respect an improvement on the legend, and his introduction of the iceberg is highly effective. The poem was first published in 1867.

2. *The brotherhoods of saints*, that is, the communities of monks in the island monasteries.

5 ff. Observe the completeness of the picture in this stanza.

11. *hurtling.* The word 'hurtle' is properly a frequentative of 'hurt,' with the sense of dashing against. Hence it is used of violent motion or clashing encounter.

### THE NECKAN.

The 'Nichus,' 'Necker,' or 'Nek,' is the water-spirit of Teutonic mythology; hence the modern German Nixe. Such



creatures were conceived to have special delight in music and song. The popular idea about them was that, though doomed to perdition, they might under certain circumstances be saved. In Grimm's *Teutonic Mythology* we have the following story: "Two boys were playing by the riverside; the Neck sat there touching his harp, and the children cried to him, 'What do you sit and play here for, Neck? You know you will never be saved.' The Neck began to weep bitterly, threw his harp away, and sank to the bottom. When the boys got home, they told their father what had happened. The father, who was a priest, said, 'You have sinned against the Neck; go back and comfort him, and tell him he may be saved.' When they returned to the river, the Neck sat on the bank, weeping and wailing. The children said, 'Do not cry so, poor Neck; father says that your Redeemer liveth too.' Then the Neck exclaimed joyfully, and played charmingly till long after sunset." Grimm adds, "I do not know that anywhere in our legends it is so pointedly expressed how badly the heathen stand in need of the Christian religion, and how mildly it ought to meet them" (Vol. II., p. 494, English translation). The idea of water-spirits wandering among men, and endeavouring to become one of them by intermarriage or otherwise, occurs often in German tales.

This poem has undergone some interesting changes since it was first published in 1853. Two whole stanzas have been added, and they are those which most definitely strike the note of hope for the 'lost sea-creature,' viz. the fourteenth, beginning, "But, lo, the staff it budded," and the sixteenth, "He wept: 'The earth hath kindness,'" etc.

53. But, lo, the staff. A similar incident occurs in the legend of Taunhäuser, when the Pope declares the impossibility of the sinner obtaining pardon.

55. ruth, i.e. 'pity,' 'mercy.'

59. But Neckan, etc. There is perhaps some inconsistency between the new stanzas and the old: after the assurance of salvation given by the miracle of the budding staff, the grief ought to have been abated.

### THE FORSAKEN MERMAN.

In this poem, published in 1849, the same idea occurs as in the last, of sea-creatures who intermarry with mortals and complain of the hard-heartedness of their human mates, from whom they are separated by barriers of religion. It is the germ of these shorter narrative poems, admirable for its simple pathos as well as for the picturesqueness of the descriptions.



37. the spent lights: the lights are fainter down below and broken up into many quivering rays by the movement of the water.

40. ooze, properly 'moisture,' but it is especially used for the soft mud at the bottom of deep water.

42. bask. The word means originally to 'bathe oneself,' being a reflexive form of 'bathe'; hence it is used of bathing in the sunshine. Here the sense is, of course, the usual one of basking in the sun.

68. We went up the beach, etc. The original Tentonic idea of a sea-spirit does not include the notion of a fish-like form, and consequently Mermen and Mermaids (but they are commonly conceived as male) can, and often do, come on shore and associate with men.

96. Till the spindle drops. The first edition had by an oversight, "Till the shuttle falls," as if the work had been weaving.

116. We shall see, etc. Note the picturesque quality of these four lines.

133. hie, 'hasten.'

## SONNETS.

The construction of Arnold's later sonnets is, for the most part, regular; that is, they usually have a pause and a 'turn' after the first eight lines, as is usual in those English sonnets which are not of the Shakesperian form. This rule, however, which was not recognized at all in his earlier sonnets, is never very rigidly kept, and in the first of these which follow, the turn is not till after the eleventh line. The rhyming is generally on the same system as we have it in this first sonnet, but the last six lines are subject to variation in this respect. These sonnets were published in 1867.

## AUSTERITY OF POETRY.

1. That son of Italy: Giacopone di Todi, a saint as well as a poet. He was converted to the religious life on the occasion of the death of his wife, and joined the order of St. Francis. His religious poems, though written in a rude style, have much energy and fervour. He died in 1306.

7. gauds, 'ornaments,' or, more particularly, 'jewels.' The words 'joy' and 'jewel' are also derived by a different channel from the Latin *gaudium*.



13. a hidden ground Of thought, etc. That is, however bright and beautiful the spirit of poetry may appear to the outer world, for the poets themselves it ought to have also a severe aspect, and to suggest not enjoyment only, but chastening thought and self-denying labour.

### A PICTURE AT NEWSTEAD.

Newstead Abbey in Nottinghamshire was the ancient seat of the Byron family, but was sold by Lord Byron the poet, after vehement protestations that nothing should induce him to part with it.

3. his Titan-agony, his death-struggle, as it were, with the forces by which he felt himself oppressed, a struggle of passion against law, like the war of the Titans with the newer race of Gods. Compare the lines in Arnold's *Memorial Verses*, where speaking of Byron he says :

" With shivering heart the strife we saw  
Of passion with eternal law ;  
And yet with reverential awe  
We watch'd the fount of fiery life  
Which served for that Titanic strife."

6. flicker'd : the metaphor is from an expiring lamp.

### WORLDLY PLACE.

Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, emperor from 161 to 180 A.D., a Stoic of singularly pure and bright character. His *Meditations* are distinguished by fineness of moral perception and intense practical earnestness. In many respects the philosophy of Matthew Arnold's poems is near akin to that of the *Meditations*, and here he takes a text from Marcus Aurelius and bases upon it one of his most characteristic maxims.

13. There were, i.e. 'There would be.'

14. Cp. *Self-Dependence*, l. 31 f. :

" Resolve to be thyself ; and know that he,  
Who finds himself, loses his misery !"

### THE BETTER PART.

1. boundless hopes, that is, the hopes of immortality and everlasting reward for well-doing.



2. spurn'st, 'rejectest'; properly to 'spurn' is to kick against.

12. the inward judge, i.e. the consciousness of right and wrong in our own hearts.

### THE GOOD SHEPHERD WITH THE KID.

Tertullian, moved by his intense feeling against the growing worldliness of the Church, became at last a Montanist, and, among other doctrines of that sect, proclaimed that sins committed after baptism could not be forgiven. The sect was founded by one Montanus, at Ardalan in Phrygia, and claimed to be guided by a new and special outpouring of the Spirit. The Montanists demanded a stricter standard of morality, more fasting, the prohibition of second marriages, and a complete separation of Christianity from the world. In particular, they would have excluded from the Church all who were guilty of mortal sin.

10. eye suffused, that is, with eyesight dimmed by rising tears.

11. where she hid, etc. The Catacombs, originally formed as Christian burial-places, and not apparently with any intention of secrecy, did no doubt in many cases become a refuge for the members of the Church in times of persecution, and precautions were then taken to conceal the entrances to them and baffle the search of the pursuers.

13. The favourite form under which we find Christ represented in the Catacombs is that of the Good Shepherd, and it may be that the animal which he bears on his shoulders is in some cases more like a kid than a lamb.

### MONICA'S LAST PRAYER.

The reference here is to a passage of the *Confessions of St. Augustine*, which is sufficiently interesting to be worth quoting nearly in full, though it forms rather a long commentary for a sonnet.

Augustine relates how, when about to embark for Africa with his mother Monica, she was taken ill at Ostia, and there died. "She fell sick," he says, "of a fever, and in that sickness one day she fell into a swoon and was for a while withdrawn from these visible things. We hastened round her; but she was soon brought back to her senses, and looking on me and my brother standing by her, said to us enquiringly, 'Where was I?' And then looking fixedly on us with grief amazed, 'Here,' saith she, 'shall you bury your mother.' I held my peace and refrained weeping; but my brother spake something,



wishing for her as the happier lot, that she might die not in a strange place, but in her own land. Whereat she with anxious look, checking him with her eyes, for that he still savoured such things, and then looking upon me, 'Behold,' saith she, 'what he saith!' and soon after to us both, 'Lay,' she saith, 'this body anywhere; let not the care for that any way disquiet you: this only I request, that you would remember me at the Lord's altar, wherever you be...'

"But I, considering Thy gifts, Thou unseen God, ... did rejoice and give thanks to Thee, recalling what I before knew, how careful and anxious she had ever been as to her place of burial, which she had provided and prepared for herself by the body of her husband. For because they had lived in great harmony together, she also wished ... to have this addition to her happiness, and to have it remembered among men, that after her pilgrimage beyond the seas, what was earthly of this united pair had been permitted to be united beneath the same earth.... I heard afterwards also, that when we were now at Ostia, she ... one day discoursed with certain of my friends about the contempt of this life and the blessing of death; and when they ... asked whether she were not afraid to have her body so far from her own city, she replied, 'Nothing is far to God, nor is it to be feared lest at the end of the world He should not recognise whence to raise me up'" (*Confessions of St. Augustine*, IX. 11, quoted from the translation in the *Library of the Fathers*).

## LYRIC POEMS.

### THE STRAYED REVELLER.

An extract is here given from the lyric poem which gave its name to the first anonymous volume of Arnold's poems, published in 1849. The passage selected is admirable for the vivid picturesqueness of its descriptions. The 'Youth' of the poem, one of the rout of Bacchus, who has drunk of Circe's magic cup, tells Ulysses what he has learnt from Silenus, how the Gods behold with indifference all that passes on the earth, regarding it merely as a spectacle, while the bards to whom the Gods give vision, behold also, but are compelled to suffer with those whose labours they see. The poem is in a loose metre without rhyme and less regular than that of *Rugby Chapel*, *Heine's Grave*, etc. Here the verse has sometimes two accents and sometimes more, and the transition is at times rather sudden from a trochaic or dactylic measure to a regular iambic verse, e.g. ll. 33-52, 94-105, etc.



6. Tiresias: the blind prophet of Thebes. The Asopus is a river of Boeotia running at a distance of some few miles from Thebes.

16. Pelion, a mountain in Thessaly supposed to be the abode of the Centaurs.

34. on the wide stepp. The description is apparently meant for the plains in the southern part of Russia, as they may once have been.

37. bread. The Scythian, being a nomad, would hardly have bread, unless he found the corn growing wild.

50. rain-blear'd, 'stained and blurred with rain.'

54. Chorasmanian stream: that is the Oxus, flowing through the land of the people anciently called Chorasmanians, into the Sea of Aral. It is called 'clay-laden' because of its turbid, yellow waters. There is a fine description of the Oxus in the concluding lines of *Sohrab and Rustum*.

77. The Happy Islands, i.e. the Islands of the Blessed, to which heroes pass after their toils in life are over.

89 f. His foreboding is of the fate of his country, and because of it he is scorned in his old age by those who have been formerly saved by his counsels.

91. Hera's anger was because when appointed to arbitrate in a dispute between Zeus and Hera he decided in favour of Zeus. In revenge for this Hera is said to have struck him with blindness, but Zeus gave him the gift of prophecy and prolonged his life for seven generations.

95. then they feel, etc. It is said that at the marriage-feast of Peirithous, one of the Lapithæ, an intoxicated Centaur attempted to carry off the bride Hippodameia, and this led to the celebrated fight of the Centaurs and Lapithæ, in which the Centaurs were defeated and driven out of their land. Theseus, the friend of Peirithous, fought on the side of the Lapithæ.

102. Alcmæna's dreadful son: Heracles, whose fight with the Centaurs is sometimes brought into connection with that mentioned above.

108 ff. their skiff, ... Their melon-harvest. The bards identify themselves with the subjects of their song; sympathy is the law of their vision: what the Indian, the Scythian, the merchants on the Oxus suffer, they too must suffer. It is their boat which is nearly upset in the sudden squall, their melon-harvest which the worms have gnawn, their bodies which are parched by the frost on the bare steppe, their treasure which is carried away by robbers or extorted from them by greedy kings; and they must feel the past toils of the heroes before they can celebrate their rest.



128. Seven-gated Thebes: that is, Thebes in Boeotia. In the war of the Seven against Thebes each gate is attacked by a several chief. The older Egyptian Thebes had a hundred gates.

130. Argo: the ship in which the Argonauts sailed for the golden fleece.

### SELF-DECEPTION.

With this poem should be compared that entitled *Revolutions*. Here the poet deals with the powers of the individual, and ends almost in despair of any real achievement; there with the race, and looking back acknowledges much already achieved in the past, while in the future God's perfect order may at last be attained. This poem, which was included in the volume of 1852, much resembles some of Schiller's in both rhythm and style. The idea is that we are blinded and deceived, supposing that we possess powers we do not possess, because gifts have been given to us not in full but as it were in mere shreds and fragments, so that we feel powers stirring within us of which after all we can make no real use.

12. Staved us back, 'kept us back as with a staff,'

### DOVER BEACH.

A fine expression of the feeling that all is really vain that the world has to offer, that here we have neither joy nor peace, and yet that to be true in love to one another may be after all some help in the confusion and darkness. The subdued tones both of light and sound, which the poet prefers, are very noticeable here. The poem was published in 1867.

8. moon-blanch'd land. Cp. *Scholar-Gipsy*, l. 9,

"the strips of moon-blanch'd green,"

and *A Summer Night*, l. 1,

"In the deserted moon-blanch'd street."

15. Sophocles long ago, etc. The reference is probably to the chorus in the *Antigone* beginning *Εὐδαίμωνες, οὐκ ἔκαστω*, and especially to ll. 583-588, where the evil coming upon a doomed house is compared to the gathering of a storm on the sea: "As the swelling wave, when driven by Thracian sea-blasts it rushes over the gloom which lies beneath the sea, rolls up the dark shingle from the depth, and the beach on which it breaks resounds with a stormy moan."



24. Compare *Obermann Once More*, where, speaking of early faith departing, he says:

"But slow that tide of common thought,  
Which bathed our life, retired;  
Slow, slow the old world wore to nought,  
And pulse by pulse expired."

#### THE LORD'S MESSENGERS.

We must suppose that the messengers are those among men who seem specially to strive in the cause of righteousness and peace. Of these but few can feel that they have really accomplished the work which they had to do. Cp. *Rugby Chapel*, 162 ff.

15. as prisoners, draw breath, i.e. live, but in captivity to the powers of evil.

16 ff. are cross'd ... By a pitiless arrow of Death: that is, an arrow of Death crosses their path and strikes them.

#### THE YOUTH OF NATURE.

This poem, first published in 1852, has reference especially to the death of Wordsworth. The poet and priest of Nature is dead, yet Nature herself is as lovely and fresh as of old; and our mourning and the darkening of our eyes is rebuked by the voice of Nature herself, who reminds us that the singer is less than his themes, and that though man, race after race, may pretend to read her secret yet the gleam of her skies, the moan of her seas and the voice of her hills is still unuttered.

With the <sup>correspondences</sup> to Wordsworth may be compared the *Memorial Verses* on the death of Wordsworth, among the elegiac poems of Arnold:

"He found us when the age had bound  
Our souls in its benumbing round;  
He spoke, and loosed our heart in tears.  
He laid us as we lay at birth  
On the cool flowery-top of earth,  
Smiles broke from us and we had ease;  
The hills were round us, and the breeze  
Went o'er the sun-lit fields again;  
Our foreheads felt the wind and rain.  
Our youth returned; for there was shed  
On spirits that had long been dead,  
Spirits dried up and closely furl'd,  
The freshness of the early world.



Keep fresh the grass upon his grave,  
O Rotha, with thy living wave!  
Sing him thy best! for few or none  
Hears thy voice right, now he is gone."

2. The lake might be either Rydal Water or Grasmere, but more probably the former, because Grasmere with the grave of Wordsworth is in the shadow, while the lake here is in full moonlight.

4. sheen, 'brightness,' used especially of a smooth glistening surface.

8. Rydal and Fairfield. Fairfield is a large grassy mountain about 2800 feet high, which lies in a kind of horse-shoe curve on the north side of Rydal Water. 'Rydal' here is, no doubt, Rydal Fell, a part of Fairfield, not the lake. Wordsworth lived at Rydal Mount just above the lake, and is buried at Grasmere, within a short distance.

15. The Pillar is a remarkable isolated rock, which rises on the flank of the mountain called from it Pillar Mountain, on the south side of Ennerdale in Cumberland. The poem by Wordsworth called *The Brothers* has its scene laid in Ennerdale, and its story is connected with the Pillar rock.

"You see you precipice;—it wears the shape  
Of a vast building made of many crags;  
And in the midst is one particular rock,  
That rises like a column from the vale,  
Whence by our shepherds it is called *The Pillar*.

Wordsworth, *The Brothers*.

17. Egremont: a village near the sea-coast to the west of the Lake country, situated on the stream which flows down from Ennerdale. Wordsworth wrote a poem, called *The Horn of Egremont Castle*, on a tradition connected with the Lucie family, who had their residence there; but the reference here is probably still to *The Brothers*, where Egremont is mentioned more than once.

18. The gleam of *The Evening Star*. The allusion is to Wordsworth's poem of *Michael*, where the shepherd's cottage is described as placed on rising ground near Grasmere, whence it could be seen from the village and the neighbouring dales.

"And from this constant light, so regular  
And so far seen, the house itself, by all  
Who dwelt within the limits of the vale,  
Both old and young, was named *The Evening Star*."

The sheepfold is that which Michael worked at building during his son's absence, "and left unfinished when he died." The poem ends thus:

"The cottage which was named *The Evening Star*  
Is gone—the ploughshare has been through the ground



On which it stood ; great changes have been wrought  
 In all the neighbourhood :—yet the oak is left  
 That grew beside the door ; and the remains  
 Of the unfinished sheep-fold may be seen  
 Beside the boisterous brook of Green-head Ghyll."

23. **the Quantock coombs.** Here the reference is to the poem of *Ruth*. Ruth in her madness came, we are told, to the banks of the Tone near the Quantock Hills in Somersetshire, and there dwelt in the woods,

"Setting her little water-mills  
 By spouts and fountains wild,"

and cheering her loneliness with a flute made of a hemlock stalk. 'Coombs' are small valleys running up into the hills. The word is Celtic, and is used in the West of England and in Wales.

28 *W. Wordsworth* was born in 1770, and died in 1850. In his youth he had been carried away by the enthusiasm for liberty and fraternity which expressed itself in the earlier movement of the French Revolution. Then by the later excesses, and by the military despotism which sprang from it, he was led to change his opinions about government, and to become politically a 'Conservative.' During the last twenty years of his life he saw the "dissolving throes" of the social order which existed in England in his youth, in the movements which led to the Reform Act, the Repeal of the Corn Laws, and many other Liberal measures.

31. **dissolving throes.** The word 'throes' means properly 'pangs' or 'sufferings,' but it has come to be associated usually with the pains of birth ; so that it here suggests the idea of the dissolution of one social order in giving birth to another.

34. **the Theban seer, i.e. Tiresias,** the blind prophet, who, having assisted the Thebans by his counsel for several generations, was at length captured with his native city by the sons of the seven chiefs who had formerly been repulsed from Thebes, and drinking of the spring of Tirphusa as he was led away, sank down and died.

37. **Copais** is an extensive lake ten miles to the north-west of Thebes. The range of Helicon lies to the south of the lake, and Parnassus is fifteen or twenty miles to the westward, rising to a height of about 8000 feet.

54. **the wender and bloom of the world :** that is, the freshness and beauty of Nature, which he caused men to see with his eyes and to rejoice in.

56. **the fruit-bearing day of his race :** that is, the age which produced the great race of poets of the early years of the present century, among whom Wordsworth, Byron and Shelley were the three most illustrious.



72. 'Like stars which can be seen only through the telescope of the astronomer, and by most of us are undiscerned.'

77. the Mighty Mother: Rhea or Cybele, closely connected with the Earth Goddess, and representing the productive powers of Nature.

103 ff. 'Man knows not and cannot express the mysteries of his own being: how then can he know and express those of Nature?'

### PALLADIUM.

This poem was published in 1867. The Palladium was an image or symbol of Pallas kept in a temple at Troy, on which the safety of the city was supposed to depend. Odysseus and Diomedes undertook to carry it off, and by the connivance of the priest they succeeded.

1. Simois was one of the rivers which ran through the plains of Troy, the other being Xanthus or Scamander, mentioned in l. 14.

3. Ilum was the citadel, or, as here, the city, of Troy. Hector is taken as the highest embodiment of the fighting power of Troy.

5 ff. The peaceful rain of the sunlight and the moonlight on the columns of the temple, standing far away in its sequestered glen, is contrasted with the violence of the waves of fight below.

18. blind hopes and blind despairs: because both hopes and despairs refer to objects which are not in truth the highest, though to us they seem so.

22. a ruling effluence. 'Effluence' is properly that which flows from something: here, as qualified by 'ruling,' it combines this idea with that of 'influence,' that which flows upon something and exercises power over it.

The high ideal must not altogether be lost, though it may be forgotten for a time. If it fails altogether, our life will necessarily be fruitless of all real good. Compare with this poem that which is called *Morality*.

### REVOLUTIONS.

Compare with this the poem called *Self-Deception*. There the gifts of the individual are represented as so imperfect that it is doubtful whether any good can be attained: here, since the race is in view rather than the individual, and since the defects of



On which it stood; great changes have been wrought  
In all the neighbourhood:—yet the oak is left  
That grew beside the door; and the remains  
Of the unfinished sheep-fold may be seen  
Beside the boisterous brook of Green-head Ghyll."

23. the Quantock coombs. Here the reference is to the poem of *Ruth*. Ruth in her madness came, we are told, to the banks of the Tone near the Quantock Hills in Somersetshire, and there dwelt in the woods,

"Setting her little water-mills  
By spouts and fountains wild,"

and cheering her loneliness with a flute made of a hemlock stalk. 'Coombs' are small valleys running up into the hills. The word is Celtic, and is used in the West of England and in Wales.

28 ff. Wordsworth was born in 1770, and died in 1850. In his youth he had been carried away by the enthusiasm for liberty and fraternity which expressed itself in the earlier movement of the French Revolution. Then by the later excesses, and by the military despotism which sprang from it, he was led to change his opinions about government, and to become politically a 'Conservative.' During the last twenty years of his life he saw the "dissolving throes" of the social order which existed in England in his youth, in the movements which led to the Reform Act, the Repeal of the Corn Laws, and many other Liberal measures.

31. dissolving throes. The word 'throes' means properly 'pangs' or 'sufferings,' but it has come to be associated usually with the pains of birth; so that it here suggests the idea of the dissolution of one social order in giving birth to another.

34. the Theban seer, i.e. Tiresias, the blind prophet, who, having assisted the Thebans by his counsel for several generations, was at length captured with his native city by the sons of the seven chiefs who had formerly been repulsed from Thebes, and drinking of the spring of Tilphusa as he was led away, sank down and died.

37. Copais is an extensive lake ten miles to the north-west of Thebes. The range of Helicon lies to the south of the lake, and Parnassus is fifteen or twenty miles to the westward, rising to a height of about 8000 feet.

54. the wonder and bloom of the world: that is, the freshness and beauty of Nature, which he caused men to see with his eyes and to rejoice in.

56. the fruit-bearing day of his race: that is, the age which produced the great race of poets of the early years of the present century, among whom Wordsworth, Byron and Shelley were the three most illustrious.



72. 'Like stars which can be seen only through the telescope of the astronomer, and by most of us are undiscerned.'

77. the *Mighty Mother*: Rhea or Cybele, closely connected with the Earth Goddess, and representing the productive powers of Nature.

103 ff. 'Man knows not and cannot express the mysteries of his own being: how then can he know and express those of Nature?'

### PALLADIUM.

This poem was published in 1867. The Palladium was an image or symbol of Pallas kept in a temple at Troy, on which the safety of the city was supposed to depend. Odysseus and Diomedes undertook to carry it off, and by the connivance of the priest they succeeded.

1. Simois was one of the rivers which ran through the plains of Troy, the other being Xanthus or Scamander, mentioned in l. 14.

3. Ilium was the citadel, or, as here, the city, of Troy. Hector is taken as the highest embodiment of the fighting power of Troy.

5 ff. The peaceful rain of the sunlight and the moonlight on the columns of the temple, standing far away in its sequestered glen, is contrasted with the violence of the waves of fight below.

18. blind hopes and blind despairs: because both hopes and despairs refer to objects which are not in truth the highest, though to us they seem so.

22. a ruling effluence. 'Effluence' is properly that which flows from something: here, as qualified by 'ruling,' it combines this idea with that of 'influence,' that which flows upon something and exercises power over it.

The high ideal must not altogether be lost, though it may be forgotten for a time. If it fails altogether, our life will necessarily be fruitless of all real good. Compare with this poem that which is called *Morality*.

### REVOLUTIONS.

Compare with this the poem called *Self-Deception*. There the gifts of the individual are represented as so imperfect that it is doubtful whether any good can be attained: here, since the race is in view rather than the individual, and since the defects of



one man are to some extent supplied by others, there is more hope of the ultimate attainment of the end. The poem was first published in 1852.

8. something was made. The word 'Greece' may be taken to represent the highest development of plastic art and of literary form, 'Rome' that of law and government, 'England' of political freedom firmly based, 'France' of universal ideas of equality and fraternity.

### SELF-DEPENDENCE.

The idea of the permanence and calm of nature as opposed to the restless fever of human life is one which appears constantly in Arnold's poems. Compare the opening sonnet *Quiet Work*, *The Youth of Nature*, *Lines Written in Kensington Gardens*, and *Thymis*. This poem was published in the volume of 1852.

31 f. Compare *Empedocles on Etna* :

"Once read thy own breast right,  
And thou hast done with fears."

### MORALITY.

This poem was first published in 1852. Compare with it the poem called *Palladium*.

1 ff. The true value and meaning of the daily routine of duty has never been better expressed than in this opening stanza. We cannot always stir up enthusiasm; our hearts will at times be hard and dry, and love may fail, but the resolves which have been made in moments of spiritual fire and insight can be kept when darkness and coldness have gathered round us, at times when we scarcely know to what our work is tending.

13. when the clouds are off the soul: that is, in those moments of brightness,

"When love is an unerring light  
And joy its own security."

Wordsworth, *Ode to Duty*.

Nature herself then guides us to that which is highest, and struggles are no longer needed.

19. whose censure thou dost dread, because of the contrast between the human struggle to fulfil a task and the free cheerful air with which Nature performs her work.

24 ff. Compare the sonnet *In Harmony with Nature* :

"Know, man hath all that Nature hath and more,  
And in that more lie all his hopes of good."



31. gauge, 'measure.' Nature was not yet confined by the measurement imposed upon her by time or the limits laid down for her by space.

# LINKS WRITTEN IN KENSINGTON GARDENS.

This poem was first published in 1852, and then not until 1867.

1. A 'glade' is an open space in a wood. The word is connected with 'glad,' meaning properly, 'bright.'

4. black-crown'd, because of the mass of dark foliage at the top.

red-boled, i.e. with red trunks, such as large pine-trees often have. 'Bole' means 'trunk' or 'stem,' from its roundness.

6. girdling, 'surrounding.'

8. Observe the expressive rhythm of the line.

24. Pan was the god of the country and of flocks.

25. on men's impious uproar harp'd, i.e. when compelled to be with those whose life is a turmoil of unholy contention.

28. keeps, 'dwells.'

30. a peace of thine. This is not, of course, the peace of the rural quietness, for that can be marred by man at any moment, but the inner peace of the soul amid outward strife, of which the peacefulness of this glade in the midst of the city's uproar is a type.

## CADMUS RETURNED TO THEBES.

This is from the drama passed on to the *Etna*, published in 1852, but almost at once it was republished until 1867. The author in the preface explains, in why it, not, as he takes care to explain, on what he did with a classical subject, but because being in a leading theatre; and, he conceived, to have dramatic action. See how they held together a fine poem and well deserved to be re-written in a warrantable way, himself chose this lyric and the *Apollo* piece. to bind another, for separate publication. whole. Cont. some parts.

Zeus is said to have had the first to leave their, founder of Thebes, as his wife, had learned" (Pant at the marriage. When Cadmus, the head of the Theban government of Thebes, he went to Ilion him at the as now a. harmonia were changed by the gods, on upon the active ties of Thebes



were a favourite subject of Greek drama, so that Milton, enumerating the subjects of tragedy, speaks of it as

"Presenting Thebes, or Pelops' line,  
Or the tale of Troy divine."

14. Where the Sphinx lived: that is, on a rock near Thebes.

16. the Ismenus is the little river on which Thebes stands.

### APOLLO MUSAGETES.

This lyric, like the preceding, is from *Empedocles on Etna*, of which it is the conclusion. 'Apollo Musagetes' is 'Apollo, leader of the Muses,' a character in which we sometimes find him represented in Greek statues, with a long flowing robe and playing with both hands upon the lyre suspended from his neck.

5. Not here. The scene changes from Etna to Helicon, and so continues to the end.

7. Helicon is a mountain in the south of Boeotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses. This was a small town in the valley on the southern side. The ridge runs down at its western extremity to the Corinthian Gulf. Note the punctuation of these lines.

30. the Nine, i.e. the Muses.

38. In the spring. The fountains of Aganippe and Hippocrene, on the slopes of Helicon, were sacred to the Muses.

47 f. Note the antithesis between 'rest' and 'action.'

50. the palm, that is, the reward of strife, the palm as emblem of victory.

ELEGY.  
How to what our work  
ends are off the soul: th

This poem was then love is an unerring. The subject was suggested by a passage and joy its own scenery of *Dequarizing*, a small octavo, dated 166. Word shortened form by the author in his notes. When guides us to that worth while to give in full.

Glauvil is set. One man might be able to determine thou dost dread, but by the power of the Imagination, man struggle to fulfil a task reckon'd in the first rank of Irish Nature performs her work advanc'd Imagination it may compare the sonnet in *Harmony* story abounds with instances. I w, man hath all that Nature with one; and the hands from which I do that more lie all his hope's truth on't. There was



very lately a Lad in the University of Oxford, who being of very pregnant and ready parts, and yet wanting the encouragement of preferment, was by his poverty forc'd to leave his studies there and to cast himself upon the wide world for a livelihood. Now his necessities growing daily on him, and wanting the help of friends to relieve him, he was at last forced to join himself to a company of Vagabond Gypsies, whom occasionally he met with, and to follow their Trade for a maintenance. Among these extravagant people, by the fascinating subtilty of his carriage he quickly got so much of their love and esteem, as that they discover'd to him their Mystery; in the practice of which, by the pregnancy of his wit and parts, he soon grew so good a proficient as to be able to out-do his Instructors. After he had been a pretty while well instructed in the Trade, there chanc'd to ride by a couple of Scholars, who had formerly bin of his acquaintance. The Scholars had quickly spied out their old friend among the Gypsies; and their amazement to see him among such society had well-nigh discover'd him: but by a sign he prevented their owning him before that Crew: and taking one of them aside privately, desired him with his friend to go to an Inn not far distant thence, promising there to come to them. They accordingly went thither, and he follows. After their first salutations his friends enquire how he came to lead so odd a life as that was, and to join himself with such a cheating beggerly company. The Scholar-Gypsy, having given them an account of the necessity which drove him to that kind of life, told them that the people he went with were not such Impostours as they were taken for, but that they had a traditional kind of learning among them, and could do wonders by the power of Imagination, and that himself had learnt much of their Art, and improved it further than themselves could. And to evince the truth of what he told them, he said he'd remove into another room, leaving them to discourse together, and upon his return tell them the sum of what they had talked of: which accordingly he perform'd, giving them a full account of what had pass'd in the room in his absence. The Scholars being amaz'd at the discovery, earnestly desir'd him to unriddle the mystery. In which he gave them satisfaction by telling them that what he did was by the power of Imagination; his Phancy being directed by theirs; and that himself had dictated to them the discourse they held together, while he was from them: that there were warrantable wayes of heightning, we the Imagination to that pitch, as to bind another's, and that what he had compass'd the whole of, some parts of which he was yet ignorant of, he in it shall leave their company, and give the world an account of what he had learned" (Plumes; and as Arnold very naturally reflecting so long, if its bodily upon his readers of 1853, in him at the time as now, and as is both interesting in its hasty steps, and in its other suitable body, sun upon the mountains).



the poem. We see on the one hand the original of the 'pregnant parts' of l. 34, of the suggestion about 'preferment' in l. 35, and above all of the title of the piece, *The Scholar-Gipsy*. On the other hand we find that the 'heaven-sent moment' which was to be awaited, the 'spark from heaven' which should at some time fall, and the supposed popular legend that the lost scholar still strayed about the fields and hills near Oxford, are all due to the poet, whose imagination has greatly improved upon Glanvil's hint. Before leaving Glanvil we may observe that he was perhaps congenial to Matthew Arnold's mood because of his tendency to look beyond the vulgar controversies of his day and to seek for sources of illumination from new quarters. In his book on the 'Preexistence of Souls' called *Una Orientalis*, published 1692, he says (p. 34): "And since our enquiries are benighted in the West, let us look towards the East, from whence 'tis likely the desired light may display itself and chase away the darkness that covers the face of these theories."

This poem and the succeeding one are in the form of pastoral elegies localized in the country to the west of Oxford. By virtue of them Matthew Arnold may claim to have done on a small scale for this little piece of English rural scenery something like that which Wordsworth did for the Lake country. He has "lent a new life to these hills," and has made Cumnor and Wychwood, Hinksey and Bagley Wood, Godstow and Bablock Hythe classic names even for those to whom Oxford and its country are unknown, while for successive generations of Oxford men Matthew Arnold's two pastorals have been first a revelation of rural beauty and charm which they might otherwise have passed by unnoticed, and afterwards a treasury of picturesque and poetical memories. Hardly any other locality indeed could have awakened the same kind of interest.

It is true that in the hands of Arnold the pastoral elegy is not a mere idyll. The form is adopted not merely because it is picturesque, but as the most effective means of expressing the thought. Yet we must remember that with Arnold the influence of locality is always strong; whether it be Switzerland or London, the Lake country or Oxford, impressions of place have always much to do with his methods of poetical conception. In this case the tranquillity of the rural life and the comparative permanence of its features as compared with those of "each fulnot man makes or fills," is a great help to him that the clear

Glanvil and the unconquerable hills of his Scholar-Gipsy still live able to a world; and the peacefulness of these loved hills is unimaginable with the feverish life of a which not even "that sweet rank of Irish her dreaming" can bring her altogether free, the life of it may ramp controversy in *Harmonia* at preferment's door, instances. Now, in vain, call that Nature's casual creeds, of vague from which I in this filled, lie all his hopes as never borne fruit in



deeds.) To those who object to the artificiality of pastoral poetry it may fairly be replied that in the *Scholar-Gipsy* at least there is little or nothing of this fault. The shepherd is a real shepherd and does nothing that a shepherd ought not to do, and the landscape is used truthfully and beautifully as a setting for the reflections.

The ten-line stanza of these two poems is an unusual one. It consists of a sextett rhyming *a b c b c a*, the last line being shorter than the rest by two accents, and a quatrain rhyming *d e e d*.

2. the wattled cotes: the sheep-cotes made of hurdles of osiers interwoven, within which the sheep are confined during a part of the day and then let out into the pasture. The scene is not indicated precisely, but it is on one of the tracts of rising ground about Oxford, probably some part of the 'Cummer range.'

3. wistful, 'eager,' originally a variation of 'wishful.'

4. rack, 'strain' (with shouting).

✓ 10. the quest: that is the search after the 'Scholar-Gipsy,' who was said by popular rumour still to haunt these hills and fields: cp. ll. 62 f.:

"And I myself seem half to know thy looks  
And put the shepherds, wanderer! on thy trace."

21. o'er the high, half-reap'd field, that is, lying above it, in the topmost corner of a sloping cornfield.

31. Glanvil's book. See the introduction to this poem.

34. pregnant parts: a phrase from Glanvil, "being of very pregnant and ready parts." The epithet 'pregnant' points to something original and productive in his abilities.

✓ 35. knocking at preferment's door: that is, endeavouring to win promotion, a fellowship or a living, by his talents.

50. heaven-sent moments: in the original edition 'happy moments.'

53 ff. With this description of the Scholar-Gipsy, Gray's haunts may be compared that of the pensive student, and as we find in Gray's *Wisp*, of which perhaps Arnold was thinking, "beginnings conceived himself as making inquiry of the shore been," and we Scholar:

"If chance, by lonely Contemplation  
Some kindred spirit shall inquire  
Some aim convinces us that

"Haply some hoary-headed swain  
Oft have we seen him at the  
Brushing with hasty steps  
To meet the sun upon the activity.



"There at the foot of yonder nodding beech,  
That wreathes its old fantastic roots so high,  
His listless length at noon-tide would he stretch  
And pore upon the brook that babbles by.

"One morn I miss'd him on the custom'd hill,  
Along the heath and near his favourite tree," etc.

57. the Hurst: that is Cumner (or Chawley) Hurst, a conspicuous eminence crowned with trees, an elm and seven firs (there were once more), which forms the northern part of the low range called in l. 69 "the Cumner hills," running southwards from somewhere about the hamlet of Botley to the end of Boars Hill, at a distance of about two miles to the south-west of Oxford.

58. the Berkshire moors are, it may be supposed, simply the Berkshire downs; the only ground that can be called 'moor' in a strict sense lies on the slopes of the hills above mentioned, which are indeed in Berkshire, but hardly secluded enough to suit the present passage.

59. ingle-bench, the seat by the fire-side. The word 'ingle' is Celtic (perhaps borrowed from Latin *igniculus*) and means fire, so the 'ingle-nook' is the chimney-corner.

60. green-muffled: that is, enveloped in green foliage.

74. Bab-lock-hythe, a ferry over the Thames, some five or six miles from Oxford, by which riders who had gone out by the Witney Road, crossing the bridge near Ensham, might return by another way, making a circuit of about sixteen miles. There is no bridge over the river between Newbridge and Swinford bridge near Ensham, a distance of nearly seven miles.

76. chops round: in the first edition, "swings round." The meaning is the same, the idea being that the punt makes a bend down the stream as it crosses, and is pulled round in a curve by the loose rope attached to it. The expression 'chop round' is used especially of the wind changing its direction, or of vessels *coming with wind*; to 'chop' is properly to change. always is that is, 'retired'; so in l. 70.

this case to wood bowers: originally "woodland bowers." The permanence of a very happy one, giving definiteness to the default man makes a name which has charming associations. Glan and the one is about ten miles beyond Bablock Hythe.

able to a world; and m. This is an elm tree, which stands not Imaginatio with the fervor at the hamlet of Tubney, on a piece of rank of Ir-d her dreamt where the roads from Oxford and from it may venge controversy, once remarkable for its vast size, and instances. I w, in vain, of countryside; but some five years ago, from which I in the field, it was judged to be



dangerous to passers-by, and was cut down to a height of some thirty feet. The trunk and the lower part of the arms which spring from it remain, to testify to its former greatness. The trunk, at a height of six feet from the ground, is about 28 feet in girth. It does not appear that anyone dances round it in May: the Fyfield villagers do not dance round anything at that season, and it seems questionable whether maidens from distant hamlets ever did so; but it is hardly fair to bring a pastoral poem strictly to the test of facts.

91. Godstow Bridge, over the Thames between Wolvercote and Wytham, about two miles above Oxford, near the ruins of Godstow Nunnery.

92. Compare Tennyson, *Gerald and Enid*, l. 252:

"And watch'd the sun blaze on the turning scythe."

95. the abandoned lasher: perhaps the bathing-place with a fall into it on the side stream which runs by Wytham mill.

111. Bagley Wood, a picturesque piece of forest-ground about two miles to the south of Oxford, through which runs the Abingdon road. The gipsies would not be allowed to enter the wood itself, which is closed, but might pitch their tents on the turf by the side of the road which runs through it.

119. Rapt, *i.e.* carried away by his own thoughts.

✓ 120. waiting, that is, for one of those heaven-sent moments which are needed for his skill; cp. l. 50.

121. on the causeway chill. This is the raised path which goes over the low and sometimes flooded meadows to North Hinksey and the hills which have been before spoken of.

147. with bliss and teen, 'with joy and sorrow.'

✓ 149. the just-pausing *Genius*. The *Genius* is the spirit which presides over each man's life, as conceived by the Roman religion. Here the "just-pausing *Genius*" is the spirit which, having presided over the various endeavours of our life, now that we are wearied and exhausted has a moment of rest. To him we may be said to deliver our out-worn life, and such existence as we have is in the past and not in the future. We look back to all the stores of our sad experience, our perpetual new beginnings and new disappointments, "we are what we have been," and we have given up all hope for the future, all expectation of a spark from heaven.

✓ 157. The singleness and simplicity of the aim convinces us that it will live on, and not perish like our feverish schemes; and as Glanvil might have said, the soul of such a one, if its bodily tenement perishes, will find and inform some other suitable body, through which it may continue its activity.



- ✓ 165. 'Which to have tried many things and to have been disappointed in many things brings with it,' that is, 'which is caused by many failures.'
- ✓ 167. term or scope, that is, fixed limit or aim of our movement. 'Scope' means properly a mark aimed at.
- ✓ 172. casual creeds, systems of belief or ways of viewing things which have come, as it were, by chance, and are not rooted in any vital conviction.

182. amongst us one, Who most has suffer'd. The passage is expressed so as to suggest that the poet is thinking of some particular person, especially in the first edition, where 'One' is printed with a capital letter; and yet it is difficult to conjecture who the person could be. Tennyson had lately published *In Memoriam*, but probably Arnold would not have spoken so of him. Neither Goethe nor Wordsworth answer to the description; they represent the comparative sanity of an earlier generation.

190. anodynes: that is, devices for relieving the pain of his spiritual disease.

193. waive, 'resign.'

194. close-lipp'd, pressing the lips closely together, that no hasty word may escape them.

205. palsied hearts: because, not having any vital belief or fixed aim, the spirit is paralyzed and unable to achieve anything.

208. Aversa, as Dido did, etc. The reference is to the passage of the *Æneid* where Dido, having slain herself because she had been deserted by Eneas, is addressed by her 'false friend' in the underworld, but turns away from him in silence:

"Illa solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat,  
Nec magis incepto voltum sermone movetur,  
Quam si dura silex aut steter Marpesia cautes.  
Tandem corripuit sese, atque inimica refugit  
In nemus umbriferum." *Æn.* vi. 469 ff.

✓ 212. 'Clinging to the dark recesses which are a security against outward disturbance.'

220. dingle means properly 'a dark place'; hence a deep shady valley.

✓ 232 ff. As some grave Tyrian trader, etc. The simile gives with admirable picturesqueness the contrast between the man of antique simplicity and far-reaching aim and the versatile schemer of modern life, with shallow views of life and divided purpose. The grave Phœnician carries out beyond the western straits to the Atlantic his corded bales of substantial merchandise, while the merry Grecian coaster passes only from isle to isle of the Egean with perishable cargo of ripe fruit, fish, and wine, pleasing to the palate indeed, but not of enduring value.



234. the cool-hair'd creepers, hanging over the mouth of some sea cave or hidden creek, where the little vessel, which can only sail by day, has been laid up till sunrise.

244. Midland, i.e. Mediterranean; so Wordsworth speaks of "Parthenope upon the Midland sea."

245. the Syrtes, two sandbanks off the coast of Africa to the south of Sicily.

247. unbent sails: that is, unbound the cords which held the sails extended, and furled them.

248. cloudy, because veiled in the misty spray of the breakers.

249. Iberians, a general name for the ancient Spaniards.

### THYRSIS.

This poem, written to commemorate the author's friend, Arthur Hugh Clough, who died at Florence, 1861, is in the same stanza as the preceding one, and still more definitely pastoral in form. A note by the author indicates that it was meant as a companion poem to *The Scholar-Gipsy*, to which there is reference throughout. It was published in *Macmillan's Magazine*, April, 1866, and then in the volume of *New Poems*, 1867.

With characteristic self-restraint the author says little of his own feelings of sorrow, and falls very happily into that vein of pensive reflection which suited him best. In fact, his aim is not so much to commemorate his friend's highest gifts as to connect him with certain places and to record certain associations. This is clear from a letter of the author to Prof. Shairp, April 13, 1866: "*Thyrsis* is a very quiet poem, but, I think, solid and sincere. It had long been in my mind to connect Clough with that Cumner country, and when I began, I was carried irresistibly into this form. You say truly enough that there is much in Clough (the whole prophet side, in fact) which one cannot deal with in this way; and one has the feeling, if one reads the poem as a memorial poem, that not enough is said about Clough in it. I feel this so much that I do not send the poem to Mrs. Clough. Still Clough had this idyllic side too: to deal with this suited my desire to deal again with that Cumner country. Anyway only so could I treat the matter this time: *Valent quantum*." To his mother he had written on April 7: "Tell [Edward] that the diction of the poem was modelled on that of Theocritus, whom I have been much reading during the two years this poem has been forming itself, and that I meant the diction to be so artless as to be almost heedless.... The images are all from actual observation, on which point there



is an excellent remark in Wordsworth's notes collected by Miss Fenwick.... Edward has, I think, fixed on the two stanzas I myself like best in 'O easy access' and 'And long the way appears.' I also like 'Where is the girl,' and the stanzas before it, but that is because they bring certain places and moments before me. It is probably too quiet a poem for the general taste, but I think it will stand wear."

The quietness of the poem is, in fact, its greatest charm. It is not in the least like the other great poems which have been written in the present century to commemorate dead friends, e.g. *In Memoriam* or *Adonais*, though the latter of these is drawn to some extent from the same sources, Theocritus and Moschus: *Thyrsis* is rather a descendant of *Lycidas* through Gray's *Elegy*. Though the diction, no doubt, was modelled upon that of Greek pastoral poetry, there is only one passage, I think, which can be definitely marked down as imitated, and that is the two stanzas ll. 81-100, where reference is made to the lament for Bion.

Not much need here be said about Clough. He was a man of singular gifts and great fascination of character, a few years older than Arnold, whose friendship with him must have been chiefly at Oxford between 1845 (when Arnold was elected a Fellow of Oriel) and 1848 (when Clough resigned his tutorship of Oriel and left Oxford). He had been one of Dr. Arnold's favourite pupils at Rugby, and many at Oxford were found to say that they owed more to him than to any other man. Such a poem as the *Booth of Tober-na-Vuolich* shows the idyllic side of his nature, of which Matthew Arnold speaks, and this came immediately after his farewell to Oxford. *Thyrsis* in this poem stands for Clough, and *Corydon* for the author, names borrowed from Theocritus, or rather from Virgil, in whose seventh *Eclogue* they occur as the names of two rivals in a singing-match:

"Ambo florentes ætatis, Arcades ambo,  
Et cantare pares, et respondere parati."

It is more necessary perhaps to speak of the localities with which Arnold connects his friend. Already something has been said of them in the notes on the preceding poem, but here the references are more definite, and it is more essential that they should be clearly understood. Any map will show the bend northwards of the River Thames, and then its turn to the south, shortly before reaching Oxford. This loop is caused by the intervention of a line of low hills running nearly north and south for a distance of about six miles, the most northerly part, round which the river makes its bend, being the beautifully wooded hill of Wytham (pronounced 'White-ham'), to the south of which, after sinking almost to the level of the plain, the ground rises again to the heights of Cumnor Hurst and Boars



Hill, whence it slopes down again towards Abingdon. This is the 'Cunner range' to which Arnold refers, hills never quite rising to a height of 550 feet above the sea (that is, 350 feet above Oxford), and cultivated up to the summit of the ridge, where however a yellow sandstone crops up, and much of the ground lies waste, covered with gorse and heather with copses interspersed. The top of Boars Hill, from which there are fine views of the river valley on both sides and of the Berkshire downs to the south, is a favourite object of walks from Oxford, but not only has the 'ploughboy's team' gone down many a bank which was green in the days of Arnold and Clough, but much of the hill has now been built over, having been found a healthful resort by jaded Oxford tutors.

1. How changed is here, etc. The keynote is struck at once by this reference to the restless movement of human things as compared with the peace and permanence of the fields and hills. So in the last lines of the poem the proof that "the light we sought is shining still" is found in the fact that the place is still the same, "Our tree yet crowns the hill."

2. the two Hinkseys. Just below the ridge described above lie the two little villages of North and South Hinksey, the former approached by the wooden bridge and causeway spoken of in *The Scholar-Gipsy*, ll. 121-123. From both villages paths ascend the hill, but that which is especially spoken of here is South Hinksey, as we see from the next stanza.

11. Childsworth Farm. The path is that which leads up the hill from South Hinksey; the farm, which lies about half-way up, is more properly called Childswell (or Chilswell) farm. It is at the bottom of the large field which is now used as a golf-ground.

14. The signal-elm, etc. This famous tree has often been identified with one of remarkable shape which stands at the top of the field above mentioned, about a hundred yards to the left of the path, and is certainly a very conspicuous object from the Oxford side of the hill. This tree is not an elm but an oak, though, as it looks more like an elm than an oak could reasonably be expected to do, this objection is perhaps not fatal. The conclusive argument against it is the fact that it is decidedly on the Oxford side of the ridge, and consequently does not command the view which is here spoken of: perhaps it may have a side glimpse of Ilsley Downs, but of the "Vale" and the "three lone weirs" it can see nothing. Moreover, no one coming up the track by Chilswell farm could fail to see this tree quite early in the ascent, and one who had reached the upland by this path would necessarily be brought close to it, whereas we see from ll. 22 ff. that it was not seen until the upland was reached, and from l. 165 that when discovered it was at a distance. It is clear



that the tree must have been on the south-west part of the hill, for it looks on Ilsey Down, which are nearly due south, the Vale, that is the Vale of the White Horse, which is south-west, and the 'youthful Thames' with its three lone weirs, to the west. There is no elm quite at the summit of the ridge which answers to the description, but there is one a few feet below it which commands exactly the view described, and is a magnificent tree, very conspicuous from the valley on that side of the hill. This tree grows near some cottages by the path which comes up from the village of Wootton. It is not necessary, however, to insist on a particular existing tree; the tree may be imaginary, though the other localities are real. This, indeed, would be rather characteristic, for the author sometimes mixes up fact and fancy in a rather puzzling way, of which a good example is afforded in *The Church of Brou*.

15. the three lone weirs: probably the three immediately above Iablock Hythe, the Ark, Hart's, and Langley's. The Thames here, above the junction of the Evenlode and the Cherwell, is naturally much smaller than it is below Oxford.

16. Note that the scene of this poem is laid in winter, whereas that of *The Scholar-Gipsy* is at harvest time.

36. this many a year My pipe is lost. Matthew Arnold had published no volume of verse since 1857.

41. lour'd, 'frown'd.' The word is pronounced here as a dissyllable; so 'fire' and other such words are usually dissyllables in Arnold's verse. On the other hand 'mowers' in l. 127 counts as one syllable only.

46. Some life of men unblest, etc. Shortly before leaving Oxford Clough had been much affected by the sufferings of the people in Ireland at the time of the potato famine; but it seems likely that his resignation of tutorship and fellowship was connected more with religious than with social questions.

51. So, some tempestuous morn, etc. Arnold says in a letter to his mother (April 7, 1866), "The cuckoo on the wet June morning I heard in the garden at Woodford, and all those three stanzas you like are reminiscences of Woodford."

57. So have I heard, etc. The cuckoo changes his note in June, and this may perhaps be regarded as his parting cry, but he does not actually depart till a month later.

62 ff. The rich peacefulness of this stanza should be noted, in contrast with the unquiet storminess of the preceding one.

72 ff. The idea of this stanza was no doubt partly suggested by the well-known lines from the *Lament for Bion*, commonly ascribed to Moschus, which begin αἶψά ται μάλα χαι μὲν ἐπὶ κατὰ κέαρ ἀλώεσσι. 'Alas, when the mallows perish in the garden, or the pale-green parsley, or the curling anise, they live again



and grow up in another year. But 'we men, the great, the strong, the wise, when once we are dead, sleep in silence within the hollow earth, a long, unending, unawakening sleep.'

74. uncrumpling: that is, opening out its curled and crumpled fronts. The expression seems to be suggested by the *κόθλις* *κόθλιος* *κόθλιος* of the Greek lines referred to above, where *κόθλις* means curled or crumpled.

78 f. Clough's poems were not much to Arnold's taste; no doubt he thought them too unpolished: nor were they much known beyond a limited circle of friends.

82. But when Sicilian shepherds, etc. The two stanzas which follow are suggested by ll. 121-133 of the *Lament for Bion*. Bion and Moschus were Sicilian pastoral poets, younger contemporaries of Theocritus. The passage referred to begins,

ἔγὼ δ' ἐπὶ πένθει τόδῃ  
δακρυχέων τῶν αἶτων ὀδύρομαι.

It may be thus translated: 'And I for this sorrow lament, shedding tears for thy fate: and if I might, even as Orpheus went down to Tartarus, as once Odysseus, as Alcides in former time, I too would have gone to the house of Pluto, that I might see thee, and if thou shouldst sing any song to Pluto, that I might hear what thou singest. Yet to Proserpine do thou play something, and sing some sweet pastoral strain: she too is Sicilian, and she played once in the valleys of Enna, and she knows the Dorian lay: not unrewarded shall be thy singing; and as to Orpheus once she gave back Eurydice for his sweet harping, so she shall send thee, Bion, back to the hills. And if I too had skill in piping, I myself would make music before Pluto.'

85. the unpermitted ferry's flow: that is, the ferry over which no living soul is permitted to pass.

92. Dorian: that is, Sicilian. Theocritus and his school of pastoral poets wrote in the Doric dialect.

95. Enna: the place whence Proserpine, according to the myth, was carried off by Pluto.

106. the Fyfield tree. See note on *The Scholar-Gipsy*, l. 83.

107 ff. The meadows by the river both above and below Oxford produce abundance of fritillaries in spring. Ensham is about five miles above Oxford, just on the other side of Wytham Hill, and Sandford about four miles below the city.

122. Above the locks, etc. These must be the lock near Godstow Bridge and that at King's Weir about a mile above it. "Wytham flats" would be the meadows between Wytham and the river.



126. the shy Thames shore, because the banks of the river are hardly distinguished among the meadows until one comes close to them.

131. the night. The expression is here metaphorical, referring to the sense of advancing age, yet, as if in harmony with this, the night is actually closing in upon the hills, as we see from ll. 161 ff. So in harmony with the next stanza, "And long the way appears," we find that the 'signal-elm,' the object of the quest, when at length it is found, is too far off to be reached before dark.

133. I see her veil, etc. So in Collins' *Ode to Evening* :

"And marks o'er all  
Thy dewy fingers draw  
The gradual dusky veil."

But here it is the evening of life that is referred to.

135. sprent, 'sprinkled.'

149. the charm of thy repose, that is, of the repose which thou art now enjoying. The poet, wearied by the earthly turmoil, is inclined to envy his friend who reposed from it; therefore evidently there can be no very passionate sorrow for his fate.

167. Arno-vale. Florence is in the valley of the Arno, and here Clough died and was buried.

175. boon, 'pleasant,' 'good.'

177. the great Mother. This name belongs in mythology to the Mother of the Gods, Rhea or Cybele, but she is so closely connected with Demeter, Mother Earth, and with the productive powers of the earth generally, that we may here suppose the poet to mean some personification of Nature. In *Westminster Abbey* the Mighty Mother is clearly Demeter.

182 ff. The author's note on this stanza is as follows : "Daphnis, the ideal Sicilian shepherd of Greek pastoral poetry, was said to have followed into Phrygia his mistress Piplea, who had been carried off by robbers, and to have found her in the power of the king of Phrygia, Lityerses. Lityerses used to make strangers try a contest with him in reaping corn, and to put them to death if he overcame them. Hercules arrived in time to save Daphnis, took upon him the reaping contest with Lityerses, overcame him, and slew him. The Lityerses-song connected with this tradition was, like the Linus-song, one of the early plaintive strains of Greek popular poetry, and used to be sung by corn-reapers. Other traditions represented Daphnis as beloved by a nymph, who exacted from him an oath to love no one else. He fell in love with a princess, and was struck blind by the jealous nymph. Mercury, who was his father, raised him to Heaven, and made a fountain spring up in the place from which



he ascended. At this fountain the Sicilians offered yearly sacrifices." There is a so-called Lityerses-song in one of the *Idylls* of Theocritus, but it is only an ordinary reaping-song, with no mention of the Lityerses legend.

216 f. See note on *The Scholar-Gipsy*, l. 57.

223. learnt a stormy note, etc. The reference is chiefly, perhaps, to Clough's poem of *Dipsychus*, while the "lumpy country tone" of the preceding line is suggested by the *Bothie of Tober-na-Vuolich*.

226. thou wast mute. In the latter years of his life, Clough produced poetry only in times of enforced leisure, as when he was travelling for his health. The last year of his life was spent abroad, in the south of France and in Italy, and to this apparently the last lines of the stanza refer.

234. Compare *Lines written in Kensington Gardens*, 25 ff. There the soul which is disposed to think that there is no peace on earth, is reminded by the peace of nature, even amid the city's jar, that there is a calm which may be attained by resignation and by sympathy: here the spirit which faints with fatigue and fear, is spurred on by the assurance derived from the permanence of things in nature, of fields, of trees and of hills, that there is still an object which may be attained by exertion, and which it cannot choose but seek, even though beyond the grave all may be dark.

The stress laid here on the continued existence of the tree is rather in favour of the supposition that it is an imaginary one. To stake so much upon the survival of an actual individual tree would perhaps have been too reckless.

#### STANZAS FROM CARNAC.

Carnac is in the south of Brittany, overlooking the peninsula and bay of Quiberon. It is celebrated for its vast array of Druidic stones, arrayed in lines on a wide heath. The approach is marked by a prominent cairn, called the Tombelle de Saint-Michel, from the chapel surmounting it. This is a cone of loose stones at the eastern extremity of the Carnac stones, and it is this that is referred to in the first stanza. This poem was first published in the volume of 1867.

1. knoll, 'hillock': originally a Celtic word, and so all the more appropriate here, in connection with the great Celtic monument.

5. weird, 'mysterious.' The word means, properly, 'fatal,' that is, 'having to do with destiny,' from the old English *weird*, 'destiny,' connected with the German *werden*, 'to become.' See



the passage quoted in the note to *Balder Dead*, Pt. I., l. 93. From the mysterious character of destiny is derived the modern meaning of the word, denoting that which is strange and rather awful.

Brittany was the scene of many of Merlin's enchantments, and it was here, in the forest of Broceliande, that he was supposed to be confined under a spell. It is this story in fact that Iseult of Brittany tells to the children in Arnold's poem of *Tristram and Iseult*:

"She told them of the fairy-haunted land  
Away the other side of Brittany,  
Beyond the heaths, edged by the lonely sea;  
Of the deep forest-glades of Broce-liande,  
Through whose green boughs the golden sunshine creeps,  
Where Merlin by the enchanted thorn-tree sleeps," etc.

9 ff. The stones are described in Murray's *Handbook for France* as "grey stones, rude blocks set on end, angular, showing no marks of polish, and hirsute with the long moss which has covered the hard surface of the granite." They are ranged in eleven rows, making ten avenues or aisles, through which priestly processions may have passed.

26 f. The western side of Quiberon Bay is formed by a long low peninsula, which curves out to sea for a distance of about ten miles. In 1795 an expedition of 6000 French *emigrés* was landed here from a British squadron, and was almost entirely destroyed by the Republican troops under General Hoche, while the ships were prevented by a storm from rendering effective aid.

28. loyal blood, because they were fighting for the Royalist cause.

30. no hail, i.e. no shout from one vessel to another.

33. Ah! where is he, etc. "The author's brother, William Delafield Arnold, Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab, and author of *Outfield, or Fellowship in the East*, died at Gibraltar on his way home from India, April the 9th, 1859."

38. the Rock of Spain: Gibraltar, which is just within the Mediterranean.

41. 'Oh that he could once have reached,' etc., a wish.

### A SOUTHERN NIGHT.

This poem refers to the same event as the preceding one, the death of the author's brother on the voyage home from India. Cette, where the scene of this is laid, is situated upon a strip of land between the open Mediterranean and a lagoon, which is



one of a series lying along this coast. Hence the reference in the first stanza, where the word 'free' applied to the breaking of the sea is in contrast to the enclosed water of the lakes.

7. that lovely mountain-line: the range of the Cevennes behind this coast.

11. beacons: a verb, meaning 'shines as a beacon.'

14. once of yore: an allusion to the poem called *A Summer Night*, published in the volume of 1852.

21. this Midland deep: cp. *Scholar-Gipsy*, 244, "the blue Midland waters."

26. *fordone*, 'worn out': to 'forde' is properly to 'do away,' hence 'destroy,' as in Shakspeare, *King Lear*, v. iii.:

"Your eldest daughters have fordone themselves  
And desperately are dead."

27. *teen*, 'grief.' His wife had died in India: cp. l. 50.

43. *burnous*: an Arabic word; the name of an upper covering worn by Arabs, with a fold to be put over the head.

53. where morning's sacred fount, etc. That is, in the far East, which may be conceived to be the source of the sunlight that comes from thence.

57. The irony lies in the contrast between the weary labours of their life and the peacefulness of their graves.

71. *possess our soul*: a Biblical phrase, "In your patience possess ye your souls," happily seized by the poet and applied in a different meaning from that of the text. To 'possess our soul' is here to gather our thoughts together in quietness and to realize what we are and what is the meaning of our life, instead of allowing all reflection to be overborne by external things. In the *Stanzas from the Grande Chartreuse* Arnold uses the same expression in a context which throws light on the meaning.

75. The calm Mediterranean is, as it were, a level floor paved by the moonlight.

77 ff. *Some sage*, etc. We are reminded of the *Puran Bhagat*, who is described for us by Mr. Rudyard Kipling in the *Second Jungle Book*. Such men get their daily food by begging and are gladly supported by the villagers, who desire the prayers of the holy men as a protection. "So long as there is a morsel to divide in India, neither priest nor beggar starves."

94. *Saint Louis* was the moving spirit in the last crusades, and himself died while engaged upon one, in the year 1270.

133. *What else*, etc. That is, as the next lines explain, 'what else is bright and calm?'



## RUGBY CHAPEL.

Dr. Arnold, the father of the poet, died in 1842, after having been for fourteen years head-master of Rugby. He was buried under the communion-table of the school chapel and a simple stone with his name now marks the place of his grave, which is just below the chancel steps of the present enlarged building. The characteristics which are chiefly dwelt upon in this poem are the combined strength and sympathy which made him the guide and support of those weaker than himself, and the steadfast determination, so far as possible, not to let those perish who were under his care. The poem was published in the volume of 1867. It is written in the same kind of loose dactylic verse without rhymes which is used in *The Strayed Reveller*, in *Haworth Churchyard*, and in several other pieces.

2. *The field, etc.* This would be the Rugby School close, in which the chapel stands.

26 ff. Early in the morning of the 12th of June, 1842, after Dr. Arnold had been making preparations for the journey from Rugby to Fox How at the beginning of the midsummer holidays, he was seized with an attack of *angina pectoris*, and died within a few hours. It may be noted that the death of Matthew Arnold himself, April 15th, 1888, was almost equally sudden.

54. *dim*, because moral distinctions are not clearly realized.

60. *eddy about Here and there.* Cp. Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, LIII. 12:

" Yet who would preach it as a truth  
To those that eddy round and round,"

where the expression is used of a life without serious purpose.

86. *but it leads A long, steep journey, etc.* We have here much the same idea of scaling a mountain height, which appears in *Thyrsis*, 141 ff., " And long the way appears," etc.

92. *cataracts, to be read here as a dissyllable, 'cat'raets.'*

105. *with lips Sternly compress'd.* Cp. *Scholar Gipsy*, 194:

" With close-lipp'd patience for our only friend."

148. *who else, etc.* 'Who but for my knowledge of thee would have seemed but a dream of the heart, so poor and soulless are the men whom I see around me.'

190. *Ye, like angels, appear: that is, the heroic helpers and friends of mankind spoken of above, the servants, or rather the sons of God. These indeed are the same who are spoken of in a*



former poem, *The Lord's Messengers*, but there we find less hopefulness than here:

" Ah! How few of them all,  
Those willing servants, shall stand  
In the Master's presence again!

" Hardly, hardly shall one  
Come, with countenance bright,  
At the close of day, from the plain," etc.

### LATER POEMS.

In his later years Arnold exercised his powers as an elegiac poet chiefly upon the occasions when some loved pet animal died. The only exception was on the occasion of Dean Stanley's death, when he wrote the fine poem called *Westminster Abbey*. The other "Later Poems" are *Geist's Grave*, *Poor Matthias*, on the death of a favourite canary, and *Kaiser Dead*, a half-humorous commemoration of a dog of less pure breed than Geist. Arnold himself and his family were fond of animals, and these elegies, especially the first, have a surprising degree of tenderness, and yet at the same time they are free from sentimental exaggeration: they are models, in fact, of what such poems should be.

### GEIST'S GRAVE.

Geist was a German dober-hound, belonging apparently to Matthew Arnold's son Richard.

15 f. The poet himself supplies the reference:

"Sunt lacrimæ rerum et mentem mortalia tangunt."

22. centuries: a dissyllable, like 'cataracts' in *Rugby Chapel*,  
l. 92.

45 ff. The actions described are of course imaginary.

51. Crossing the frozen lake. The scene of this would perhaps be Fox How, near Rydal Water, the residence of the author's mother.

55. thine absent master, the poet's son, Richard Arnold.

70. on the Portsmouth road. The grave therefore would be at Cobham in Surrey, where the author lived in later years.



GLASGOW : PRINTED AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS  
BY ROBERT MACLEHOSE AND CO, LTD.



# MACMILLAN'S ENGLISH CLASSICS.

EDITED WITH INTRODUCTION AND NOTES.

- ADDISON**—SELECTIONS FROM THE SPECTATOR. By K. Deighton. 2s. 6d.  
—THE SPECTATOR. (Essays I.-L.) By Rev. J. Morrison, M.A., D.D. 2s. 6d.
- ADDISON AND STEELE**—COVERLEY PAPERS FROM THE SPECTATOR. By K. Deighton. 1s. 6d.
- ARNOLD**—SELECTIONS FROM POEMS. By G. C. Macmurry. 2s. 6d.
- AYTON'S LAYS**—By H. B. Cotterill, M.A. 6d.
- BACON**—ESSAYS. By F. G. Selby, M.A. 2s.—SELECTIONS FROM BACON'S ESSAYS. First Series. By R. O. Phill. 6d.—SELECTIONS FROM BACON'S ESSAYS. Second Series. By R. O. Phill. 1s.—THE ADVANCEMENT OF LEARNING. By F. G. Selby, M.A. Book I., 2s. Book II., 4s. 6d.—THE NEW ATLANTIS. By A. T. Phill. Sewed, 1s.
- BOSWELL**—JOURNAL OF A TOUR TO THE HEBRIDES. By H. B. Cotterill, M.A. 2s. 6d.
- BUNYAN**—PIGMEY'S PROGRESS. By Rev. J. Morrison, M.A., D.D. 1s. 6d.
- BURKE**—REFLECTIONS ON THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. By F. G. Selby, M.A. 3s.
- SPEECH ON AMERICAN TAXATION; SPEECH ON CONSULATION WITH AMERICA; LETTER TO THE SHERIFFS OF DUBLIN. By F. G. Selby, M.A. 2s. 6d.
- THOUGHTS ON THE CAUSE OF THE PRESENT DISCONTENT. By F. G. Selby, M.A. 2s. 6d.
- BYRON**—CHILD HARMED. By Edward E. Morris, M.A. Cantos I. and II., 1s. 6d.; Cantos III. and IV., 1s. 6d.
- CAMPBELL**—SELECTIONS. By W. T. Webb, M.A. 2s.
- CHAUCER**—SELECTIONS FROM CANTERBURY TALES. By H. Corson. 4s. 6d.—THE KNIGHT'S TALE. By A. W. Pollard, M.A. 1s. 6d.—THE PROLOGUE. By the same. 1s. 6d.—THE KNIGHT'S TALE. By the same. 1s. 6d.—THE NUN'S PRIENT'S TALE. By the same. 1s. 6d.
- CHOSEN ENGLISH**—Selections from Wordsworth, Byron, Shelley, Lamb, and Scott. By A. Ellis, B.A. 2s. 6d.
- COLERIDGE**—THE ANCIENT MARINER. By P. T. Grenwell, M.A. 1s.
- COWPER**—THE TASK. Books IV. and V. By W. T. Webb, M.A. Sewed, 1s. each.
- THE TASK. Book V. Sewed, 6d.—SELECTIONS FROM LETTERS. By W. T. Webb, M.A. 2s. 6d.—SHORTER POEMS. By W. T. Webb, M.A. 2s. 6d.—THE EXPERTS. Sewed, 1s.
- DRYDEN**—SELECT SATIRES—ABSALOM AND ACHITOPHEL; THE MEDAL; MAC FLECKNOE. By J. Clouston Collins, M.A. 1s. 6d.
- THE HIND AND THE PANTHER. By Prof. W. H. Williams. 2s. 6d.
- ENGLISH IDEALS**—SELECTIONS FROM ENGLISH PROSE AND VERSE. Edited by M. P. Houson, M.A., and A. Hart, M.A. 2s. 6d.
- ENGLISH POETRY**—FROM BLAKE TO ARNOLD. (1782-1852.) Introduction by G. J. Bennett, M.A. Edited by J. P. Pickburn and J. C. Gay. Dutton. 2s. 6d.
- GOLDSMITH**—THE TRAVELLER AND THE DESERTED VILLAGE. By A. Barrett, B.A. 1s. 6d.
- THE TRAVELLER AND THE DESERTED VILLAGE, separately, 1s. each, sewed.
- THE TRAVELLER AND THE DESERTED VILLAGE. By Prof. J. W. Hale. 6d.
- VICAR OF WAKEFIELD. By Michael Macmillan, D.Litt. 2s. 6d.
- GRAY**—POEMS. By John Bradshaw, LL.D. 1s. 6d.—ODE ON SPRING AND THE BARD. Sewed, 6d.—ELEGY IN A COUNTRY CHURCHYARD. Sewed, 6d.—SELECT ODES. Sewed, 6d.—LIFE. By Matthew Arnold. Sewed, 6d.
- HELPS**—ESSAYS WRITTEN IN THE INTERVALS OF BUSINESS. By F. J. Rowe, M.A., and W. T. Webb, M.A. 1s. 6d.
- HOLMES**—THE AUTOGRAPH OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE. By J. Downie, M.A. 2s. 6d.
- JOHNSON**—LIFE OF MILTON. By K. Deighton. 1s. 6d.—LIFE OF DRYDEN. By P. Peterson. 2s. 6d.—LIFE OF POPE. By P. Peterson. 2s. 6d.
- KINGSLEY, CHARLES**—WINTER HALL. 2s. 6d.
- HEReward THE WARRIOR. 2s. 6d.
- LAMB**—THE ESSAYS OF ELIA. First Series. By N. L. Hallward, M.A., and S. C. Hill, B.A. 3s. Second Series, 3s.—TALES FROM SHAKESPEARE. Selections. By C. D. Pritchard, B.A. First Series, 1s. 6d.; Second Series, 1s. 6d.
- LONGFELLOW**—COURTSHIP OF MILES STANFORD. By W. Elliot, M.A. 1s.—THE SONG OF HAWAIIA. By H. B. Cotterill, M.A. 1s. 6d.—EVANGELINE. By H. B. Cotterill, M.A. 1s. 6d.
- MACAULAY**—LAYS OF ANCIENT ROME. By W. T. Webb, M.A. 1s. 6d.—HORATIUS, separately, 6d.—ESSAY ON ADDISON. By R. F. Winch, M.A. 2s. 6d.—ESSAY ON WARREN HASTINGS. By K. Deighton. 2s. 6d.—ESSAY ON LORD OLIVE. By K. Deighton. 2s.—ESSAY ON BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON. By R. F. Winch, M.A. 2s. 6d.—ESSAY ON WILLIAM PITT, EARL OF CHATHAM. By R. F. Winch, M.A. 2s. 6d.—ESSAY ON MILTON. By H. B. Cotterill, M.A. 2s. 6d.—ESSAY ON FREDERICK THE GREAT. By A. T. Phill. 1s. 6d.—LIFE OF SAMUEL JOHNSON. By H. B. Cotterill, M.A. 2s.—LIFE OF OLIVER GOLDSMITH. By the same. 2s.—LIFE OF PITT. By R. F. Winch, M.A. 2s.
- MALORY**—MORRE D'ARTHUR. By A. T. Martin, M.A. 2s. 6d.